HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,859—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways
Steamboats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland
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COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	9th May
† M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	16th "
* INDIA	7911	F. W. Vibert	23rd "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	30th "
* EGYPT	7913	G.L. Langborne	6th June
M. L. INDIA	7911	F. W. Vibert	13th "
* ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	20th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne,	27th "
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	4th July
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	11th "
CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	18th "
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	25th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

Those marked † M.L. will call at MALTA, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON, passengers for BRINDISI transhipping as above.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are Imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passenger cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 7th May, 1903.

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GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
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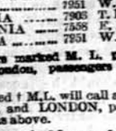
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVERRIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,113	1st June 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 500,	Rs. 325,	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a b FRANZ FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	5,043	17th May 1903
b CHINA	F. Moses	5,400	15th June 1903
b SILESIA	G. Ghezzo	5,159	18th June 1903

a Will call at Karachi. b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 432. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	E. Meconzi	5,095	23rd May, 1903.

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Saloon House, 22, Church Gate Street
Bombay, 1st May, 1903.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	10th May 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Marcantetti	4th June 1903.
OCEANIEN	4,353	Guigues	2nd July 1903.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON.
To Sail on THURSDAY.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONKIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "ERNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain Dupuy Fromy, to sail on or about the 27th May, 1903.

For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 8th May, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "HENZADA," 2,076 tons, on TUESDAY, the 12th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KISTNA," 1,182 tons, on THURSDAY, 14th May, at 10 a.m.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN AND CAPE PORTS.

S.S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about MONDAY, 11th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 7th May, 1903. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Doc. BALDUINO	4,580	G. Canepa	15th May, 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,530	M. Saporiti	15th June, 1903.
Doc. BALDUINO	4,580	G. Canepa	15th July, 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800; 2nd Class, Rs. 600. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Beisito	16th May 1903.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th June 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 2

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

For Freight, Passage or other particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 30th April, 1903.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
S.S. SAFARI	1,432	Winiker	13th May 1903

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
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24, Medow Street Bombay, 13th April, 1903.

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1862—1899.
BY
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ONE OF THE BEST WORKS OF ITS SORT. It will find its way up to the front rank of books of this sort on its merits alone. For completeness of treatment it has no equal in the field. "Calcutta Weekly Notes":—Considerable care has been used in arranging the various cases under their appropriate headings. We have nothing but praise for the work turned out by the author. "Indian Review Madras":—This book should prove a most useful companion. The laborious task undertaken by the author in compiling this work appears to us to have been excellently performed. "Bombay Gazette":—It makes an era in the compilation of Criminal Digest in this country; will very likely supersede all those at present in the field. "Kayastha Samachar," Allahabad:—It supplies a long felt want. It is an improvement in many respects over all the existing criminal digests and promises to supersede them all. "Lawyer," Ahmedabad:—The arrangement seems to be everything that is desirable. "Madras Law Journal":—It is superior in every respect to the existing criminal digests.—Bombay Law Reporter.

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WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY, whose retail business in India has until now been confined to the sale of Watches and Clocks of their own manufacture and bearing their widely-known trade mark, have now opened a new department for the sale of GOLD JEWELLERY of English and Continental Manufacture.

They have now on view at their New Premises, at 11, Hornby Road, a splendid selection of Jewellery of excellent taste and perfect workmanship, which has been selected on the spot in the best manufacturing centres of Europe by a member of the Firm.

THE STOCK COMPRISES

DIAMOND, PEARL AND FANCY STONE NECKLETS, PENDANTS, BROOCHES, RINGS; GEM SET AND PLAIN GOLD BRACELETS, BANGLES, BROOCHES, SAFETY PINS; MUFF CHAINS in a VARIETY of DESIGNS, PLAIN GOLD and GEM SET; ARTISTIC SILVERWARE SUITABLE for PRESENTS, TABLE-WARE, TOILET ARTICLES, CARD CASES, CIGARETTE CASES, MATCH BOXES, etc.

Prices will be found extremely moderate, as the WEST END WATCH COMPANY have determined to adhere to the same system of business which has popularised their Watches. All goods are marked in plain figures at net cash prices. The West End Watch Company do not open any credit accounts, and are prepared to offer to cash buyers the full advantage of purchasing at rates which cannot be equalled by firms which have to face the risks and losses incidental to businesses conducted on credit lines.

The West End Watch Company invite the Public of Bombay to call and inspect their Stock. Visitors may do so without being importuned to purchase, and all enquiries will receive their careful consideration.

WEST END WATCH COMPANY,

11, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.
(OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY POST OFFICE.)

POPULARITY

IS INVARIABLY A SURE PROOF
OF
EXCELLENCE
AND
THAT IS WHY

BAHADUR

CIGARS

ARE THE LEADING

BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS

AND ENJOY A LARGER

SALE THAN ANY OTHER

BRAND.

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MADRAS.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

		Rs.	a.
30 lbs.	Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay	11	0
3 1-lb. tins	Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post	3	0
6 1-lb. tins	do. do. do.	5	10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA.

APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.,
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

START, STOP AND FLY-BACK CHRONOGRAPHS.

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY ACCURATE.

IMPORTANT.—Every Timekeeper is carefully overhauled, adjusted and regulated and timed before delivery.

		Rs.
I.	Nickel Silver, Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Chronograph and Minute Recorder, without Watch	25
II.	Do. do. do. Superior quality	35
III.	Nickel Silver, Crystal Face, Keyless Double or Split Chronograph and Minute Recorder, without Watch	55
IV.	Nickel Silver, Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Watch, combined with Chronograph and Minute Recorder	65
V.	Do. do. do. Superior quality	90
VI.	Silver Cased, Keyless, Double or Split Chronograph and Minute Recorder, without Watch	65
VII.	Silver Cased, Keyless Lever Chronograph and Watch, Crystal Face, Rs. 90; Hunting or Half-hunting	100
VIII.	Silver Cased, Perfect Chronograph and Minute Recorder, with Watch, Keyless Lever movement of excellent quality, Crystal Face Case, Rs. 175; Hunting or Half-hunting	185
IX.	Silver Cased Double Crystal Keyless Lever Chronograph, with Minute Recorder and Watch	65
X.	Gold Cased Do. do. do. do. do.	175
XI.	Gold Cased Crystal Face, the Trainer's Chronograph and Watch, Keyless Lever Movement	185
XII.	Do. do. do. with Minute Recorder	210
XIII.	Gold Chronograph with Minute Recorder and Watch, Keyless Lever Movement of extra fine quality and finish. Crystal Face Case, Rs. 500; Hunting or Half-hunting	550
XIV.	Gold Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Chronograph with Minute Recorder and Watch of the highest quality, Rs. 950; Hunting or Half-hunting Case	1,050

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

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HAMS, BACON AND CHEESE,

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Finest Home-cured Pale Cumberland

	Rs.	a.
From 7 to 24 lbs. each, in Canvas		
(Original weights) per lb.	1	2
Half Ham, Raw	1	4
Whole or half Ham, cooked	2	0
Cooked, cut in slices	2	8

BACON

	Rs.	a.
FINEST WILTSHIRE MIDDLE, per lb.		
HARRIS'S CROWN BRAND		
Special cure, in Canvas 20-30 lbs. each	1	2
Do do in cut	1	2
Do Belly, in Canvas from 12 lbs. each	1	0
Do do in cut	1	1
CUMBERLAND in Canvas from 10 lbs. each	1	0
Do do in cut	1	1

CHEESE

Stilton English Prize Dairy

	Rs.	a.
(NOW IN SEASON)		
(Original Weights) from 12 lbs. each, per lb.	1	
Do do in cut	1	8
AMERICAN	0	12
CAMEMBERT, real, in Glass Jars each	1	4
CHEDDAR, pale loaf (about 12 lbs. each)	0	14
CHESHIRE ENGLISH	1	0
EDAM, DUTCH, whole Cheese	0	12
GLOSTER DOUBLE	0	14
GRUYERE, finest quality	1	0

FRESH POMPHRET, SALMON, PRAWNS, Etc., Etc., packed in Ice and forwarded to any Railway Station in India.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,

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BOMBAY.

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FONDANTS,
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MADE FRESH ON THE PREMISES.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CRACKERS, FANCY BOXES AND BASKETS,

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.
ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO BY THE MANAGING PROPRIETORS.

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PAINTING MATERIALS,
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RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
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NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

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FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

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GROTESQUE, AMUSING AND ENTERTAINING.
IF YOU DO NOT LAUGH,
YOUR MONEY WILL BE RETURNED WITH INTEREST.
3,000,000 Persons Visited this Wonderful Exhibition
AT EARLS COURT, LONDON.

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from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M. at
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HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
ADMISSION 8 ANNAS.
Special arrangements can be made for Schools.

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IF YOU WANT TO SELL your PROPERTY, as Household Furniture, &c., address yourself to the BOMBAY AUCTION ROOMS Co., No. 18, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, who are always prepared to give you a higher offer than any one else.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, BOMBAY.
No. 119 OF 1903.

In re JIVRAJ VRADHCHAND, SUNTOKCHAND KHEMRAJ, HIMATMAL JETHAJI, and BAKHTAVARMAL POMAL, all of Bombay Hindu Marwadi Inhabitants, Trading under the name of DHOLAJI RAKHWAJI, adjudged Insolvents.

NOTICE is hereby given that LUCKMIDAS BHIMJI and LILADHAR MORARJI the Petitioning Creditors and all other Creditors of the abovenamed Insolvents do appear before this Honourable Court on the twentieth day of May, 1903, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, either in person or by Counsel, and show cause, if any, they have, why the order made herein on the 16th day of April, 1903, adjudicating the abovenamed Jivraj Vradhchand and others, Insolvents, should not be revoked or set aside, and why all other proceedings, if any, taken or had thereon should not be annulled and discharged.—Dated this 6th day of May, 1903.

W. LANE,
Offg. Clerk of the Court.

NOTICE is hereby given that HARISHUNKER NANAJI, CHINTAMAN RAMCHUNDRA, RAGHUNATH RAMCHUNDRA and SITABAI, widow of RAMCHUNDRA BABAJI, have contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property to our client GOKALDAS BHAGWANDAS, Any person or persons having any claim against the same by way of Inheritance, Sale, Gift, Mortgage, Lease, Lien or otherwise howsoever should make the same known to the Undersigned in writing at their Office No. 38, Medows Street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Thakurdwar Road, admeasuring 243 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector's Old No. 140, New No. 1241, Old Survey No. 457, New Survey No. 7530, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, bearing Municipal D Ward, No. 82, Street No. 1/8, and bounded on the East by the Mahajan Wadi, belonging to Ratnamay Mahadevji, on the West by the property of Sadashiv Narayen, on the North by the property of Purshotam Canoba, and on the South by the Thakurdwar Road.

CHITNIS & MOTILAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., beg to give notice that on MONDAY, May 4th, 1903, their WEST END BRANCH will be REMOVED from No. 45, PALL MALL, LONDON, to New Premises which they have erected at

No. 9, PALL MALL,
(CORNER OF WATERLOO PLACE.)

THOS. COOK AND SON.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interests allowed.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES, made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

IMMENSE NEW STOCK
ARRIVING EVERY FORTNIGHT.
THE
BOMBAY IRON MART.
MOOLJEE HARIDASS & CO.,
TENDERERS TO THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST AND INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANIES.
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF IRON AND STEEL.
ENGINEERS, Contractors and others should write to us for RELIABLE QUALITY.
FOR BUILDINGS.
Rolled Steel Beams, Angles, Tees and Galvanised, Corrugated and Plain Iron Sheets.
FOR WATER WORKS.
Cast Iron Pipes, Tees and Bends.
FOR RAILWAYS, FOUNDRIES AND OTHERS.
Pig Iron, Tool Steel, Spring Steel and Keg Steel
Genuine Lowmoor, and Swedish Iron.
We are Sole Importers of "Faggot Steel" ÆB and "Sheepbridge Crown" Staffordshire Iron.
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
CARNAC BUNDER,
BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC"
PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas, REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

PIANOS TUNED at Popular Prices by competent European Tuners, Pianos renovated to a condition as good as new. First class workmanship guaranteed, Pianos inspected and estimate of cost of Repairs submitted free of charge.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In bottles, Ans. 12 each, prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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FRED. G. INSFORD,
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"BOMBAY GAZETTE" WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 16
Half-yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	„ 7-8
Quarterly	„ 3	Quarterly	„ 3-12

Digitized by Government of India on 19 June, 2017

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION OF VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS on the Bellasis Road in 1st Nagpada.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 8th instant, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the site the following valuable building sites for the term of 199 years:—

Plot No.		Area.
7		708·24 sq. yards.
8		772·49 "
9		736·38 "
10		740·83 "
11		1446·46 "

Plan for sites, condition of sale, building conditions, form of lease and all further particulars can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong-built victoria in very good order,
1 handsome strong rubber tyred landau,
1 powerful bay arab, 14-2, 5 years, perfectly quiet in saddle and harness,
1 handsome C.-B. chestnut pony, 13-3, 5 years, broken to saddle and harness,
1 handsome strong English-built victoria by Windower,
1 handsome grey Arab horse, goes well in harness and saddle,
1 bay waler gelding, 15-1, 8 years, excellent hack,
1 pair of grey walers, 15-1, 8 years old, thoroughly broken to harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BAUGANGA ROAD, WALKESHWAR OR MALABAR HILL.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Mr Madhowjee Nursey, and on account and risk of the mortgagors Maharaj Shri Gopaljee and Jamnabai, widow and executrix of the late Tricum Nathoo, pursuant to a power of sale vested in an indenture of mortgage, dated the 13th day of November, 1901, the following valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land situate on Banganga Road, on the Malabar Hill or Walkeshwar in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration District of Bombay, bearing Collector of Land Revenue new No. 16484 and new Survey No. B2281, containing by admeasurement 225 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by the property of Khimjee Girdhar, on or towards the west by the property of the late Jugganath Shunkerseth, on or towards the north by the Public Road, on or towards the south by the vacant land, together with the messuages, tenement and dwelling-houses and premises built and standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No. 2003, Street No. 17, which were formerly in occupation of Ganesh Brahmin and are now in the occupation of the said Jamnabai, widow and executrix of the late Tricum Nathoo.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. D. D. Romer attorney for the mortgagee at his Office at Tamarind Lane, or the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES.

On SUNDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Messrs. Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahed & Co.'s Stables, Bellasis Road, the following valuable horses belonging to H. H. the Maharaja of Idar and other owners:—

1 chestnut thorough-bred waler gelding "Joly Friar,"
1 chestnut thorough-bred waler "Hugh Hue," for performance see Asian Racing Calender,
1 bay waler gelding "Antelope" broken to harness,
1 pair of well matched and perfectly broken in grey Arab horses, 6 year old, 15 hands,
1 chestnut Arab pony, 14 hands, aged, partly broken to polo,
1 grey waler, 15-1, broken to harness and perfect hack, met with accident through carelessness of syce while leading from hunt; any trial allowed.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 8th May, 1903.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VACANT PIECE OF LAND AT MATOONGA NEAR THE G. I. P. RAILWAY STATION.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 8th instant at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFURD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Nagurmul Gangabison, the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Baboo Packoo, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage in Gujrati dated the 6th day of March, 1897, the following piece of land, viz.

All that piece of vacant land at Matoonga containing by admeasurement 1,541 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under Collectors Old No. 427, Collector's New No. 1222, and New Survey No. 2-1941, and bounded on the East by the ground of Padree, on the West by the other ground of Rugnja Kalloo Khatri Portuguese Mahar sold to Heerji Pragjiva, on the North by the ground of Decsikar, and on the South by the ground of Vinascch.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 9th instant at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 9, Marine Lines, the valuable and neat French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture of the latest design, best plateware, crockery and glassware, sweet-toned elegant cottage piano by Rose, English-built dog cart, lady's side saddle, rich table ornaments, windproof lamps, Brussels carpet, ice box with refrigerator, lady's bicycle, flower pots, etc., the property of Major C. F. CARNEGY, 21st Bombay Infantry, proceeding home.

The property of a gentleman:—

1 handsome glass front double-seated brougham in good order.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF 877 BUNDLES DAMAGED BASIC STEEL SHEETS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Jetty Shed, Prince's Dock, on account of the concerned,

Ex. s.s. Raventhaler.

H H 665 } 877 bundles basic steel sheets damaged by sea
E G 231 } water.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF 25 CASES DAMAGED CIGARETTES.

On MONDAY next, the 11th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the American Cigarette Company, Limited, of Shanghai, the undermentioned 25 cases damaged cigarettes,

Ex s. s. Yarra.

C N & Co.—10 cases each 50,000 Rob and in tin cartoons,
10 cases each 50,000 Rob and in tin cartoons,
5 cases each 50,000 old glory in tin cartoons.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF SACCHARINE, SODA WATER MACHINES, CEDAR LEMON OIL AND ROSE SWEET ORANGE OIL.

On MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of Messrs. B. A. Parakh & Co. and on account and at the risk of Mr. F. Linden trading as Messrs. Rogers & Co. Aerated Water Manufacturers, of Hammam Street, Bombay.

2 cases each about 112 lbs Refined Saccharine,
4 packages of Soda Water Machines second hand by Heyward Tyler & Co.
8 cases of Finest Cedar Lemon Oil and Rose Sweet Orange Oil in equal quantities.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as cupboards, chest of drawers, almirah, book case sofas, chairs, easy chairs, dining, writing and wash-hand tables, iron safes, Brussels carpet, large musical box, playing 10 tunes with drum and bells.

1 Mahogany cottage piano by Squire and Longson, London,
3 dozen fancy mirrors of three sizes,
1 D. B. B. L. C. F. Gun by Army and Navy to Case,

On account of the concerned ex S.S "Clan Chisholm"—
467 M. D. M. C. 175-76—2 cases fancy zephyrs, 25in. by 3880 yards,

On account of the concerned ex S.S. "Clan Mackenzie"—
1 hogshead about 30 gallons Greer's "O. V. H." Old vatted Highland Whisky and 1 case liners and capsules.

AT 2 P.M.

Few gent's bicycles by different makers,
1 French-polished office stagnum,
1 double-seated glass front brougham,
1 light victoria,
1 second-hand vis-a-vis.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 1 Tents, Wellington Lines, opposite Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, set of drawing-room sofas and chairs, lined plush, plateware, crockery and glassware, double door Chubb's lock, safe and stand, fancy table ornaments, windproof lamps, Carpets, &c. the property of E. H. MACDOWELL, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 18th instant at 3 p.m. the effects of the late Mr. E. P. Close consisting of:—

Binoculars, glass beer cut-jug with silver mountings, magnifying glass cigar mouth piece, gold locket links and studs, old Marathi cancelled stamps, paper-knife, scissors and seal in case, D. B. gun by P. Webley & Son in leather case, cartridges, wearing apparel, cheroots, walking stick, with silver mounting, leather trunk, deal wood cases, &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 8th May, 1903.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS, warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinal Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DHARAVI.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises, under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq. Receiver, appointed by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, in Suit No. 398 of 1898, re Estate of Peerbhoy Damji, the following landed property belonging to the estate of the late Peerbhoy Damjee, together with the leasehold of the said property and the buildings and factory standing thereon which were mortgaged with the late Peerbhoy Damjee under the power of sale contained in the deed of mortgage:—

All that piece or parcel of land situate on the south side of and fronting on the Dharavi Road in the Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district then of Mandvie, but now of Bombay, containing about 340 feet in lenght from east to west at one end, and about 230 feet at the other end, and about 270 feet in breadth from north to south at one end, and about 195 feet at the other end, such measurements as aforesaid being approximate and bounded on or towards the east by the property of Chandoo Moolji, on or towards the west partly by the property formerly of Madhavrao Bhaskerji, and now of Peerbhoy Damji, which was 14 feet in breadth and partly by the property of Jacio Simao Bhoot, on or towards the north by the property of the said Madhavrao Bhaskerji and partly by the property belonging to Sao Minguel's Church, and which said land was registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 149 and 17, and the leasehold of the said property with the buildings and factory standing thereon.

N.B.—The land on which the buildings and factory stand will be first put up for sale in a separate lot.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and the title deeds, apply to Messrs. Thakurdas and Co., Solicitors to the Receiver, at their Office No. 65, 67, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 8th May, 1903.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... " 15,00,000
Uncalled Capital ..... " 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co,
" R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received as the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 3 Months	4
" 6 Months	4½
" 12 Months	5
" 2 Years	5½

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 3rd February, 1903.

LONDON BRANCH:
GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £450,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa,
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected,

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902.

MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES,

(2ND EDITION.)

Being a Complete List of Officers and Men of the Army and Navy mentioned in Despatches (with details of act for which mentioned, where such has been gazetted); together with a List of those awarded the Victoria Cross (with details), Conspicuous Service Cross, Distinguished Service Order, and Distinguished Conduct Medals; and of Nursing Sisters who have been awarded the Royal Red Cross.

Also List of all Honours and Special Promotions in the Army and Navy gazetted up to November, 1902.

PRICE ONE SHILLING,

By Post 1-2.

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3 YORK STREET, COVENT GARDEN,
LONDON, W. C.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c.	1,192½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,215
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 pr. ct.	960
Commercial Bank of India	40,000	100	100	nil	53
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£40 to£1
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1 10-0	£24
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	dvd 10 pr	Rs. 395

SPINNING AND WEAVING COPMANIES.

				Half yearly.	
Alliance	1,000	1,000	all	Nil	100
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	2
Bombay; United	900	1,000	1,000	dv Rs12½	300
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	395
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	135
Central India	7,500	500	500	Rs 75	1635
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs25	500
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs25	615
Connaught Mills	1,650	500	500	Nil	350
Colaba Land and Mills	4,000	700	700	Rs. 10	390
Coorla Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	515
Currimbhoy Mills	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	515xd
David Mills	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs10	245
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	175
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	490
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	360
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	Nil	350
Hydershad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs 40	850
Imperial Cotton	600	500	500	Nil	55
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs25	335
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs25	330
James Greaves	1,300	500	500	Nil	210
Jamsetjee Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd 5	7½
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	390
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	270
Khandelah	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	675
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs25	380
Leopold	3,500	100	108	Nil	100
Lakmidas Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,320
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs70	2,045
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,525xd
Mysore S. and M. Co., Lo.	4,090	250	250	Nil	75
New Great Eastern	4,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	60
Presidency Mills Co., Ld.	742	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	565
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	490
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	395
Sassoon	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs 50	660
Sholapore Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs65	1,725
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	115
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	20
Southern Mahratta	7,380	250	250	7½	125
Sun Mills, Ld.	3,200	250	250	Nil	80
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 20	315
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	divid 20	745
Sassoon and Alliance	4,000	500	500	dvd Rs30	510
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Union Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	125
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	270
Cohinoor	2,500	500	500	20	300

MISCELLANEOUS

			Half	yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dv Rs 5	245
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	158
Bombay and Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	dvd 195	6,450
Do. New Issue	1,800	625	375	dvd 48½	1,650
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	6 pr ct	59
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	25	830xd
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,700	200	200	dvd Rs12	175
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,000	500	50	...	50
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr ct	16
John Roberts and Co	1,500	100	100	dvd Rs10	140
Kamp and Co.	2,000	200	175	14	246
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	800	6	25
Marcks and Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs10	117
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr ct	25
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	00	50	12 pr ct	143
Phillips and Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Nil	18
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs18	435
Soundy and Co.	1,000	100	1,061		20
Treacher and Co.	2,000	500	500	15	615
Thacker and Co.	1,500	100		dvd Rs15	180
Telephone Co.	23,500	25	25	dvd Rs1½	24½

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,250
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,000	1,100	Rs 35	580
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	223xd
Bombay Cotton Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	1,000	125	125	Nil	67½
Brosch City Press Co., Co.	500	200	200	dvd Rs16	190
Colaba	500	...	...	dvd Rs12	185
East India	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	310
English Press and Manfg.	350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs14	1475
Fort	700	250	250	dvd Rs 4	60
French	150	8,000	1,150	dvd Rs20	725
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	500	dvd Rs10	550
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	450	500	500	dvd Rs90	640
Khangaum	750	100	100	dvd Rs 24	167½
Mercantile	240	450	450	dvd Rs25	490
Mofussil Co.	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs20	60
Munmar M.	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs50	510
New Bear	1,000	250	all	dv. Rs20	225
New Indian	1,250	500	500	dv. Rs40	570
Prince of Wales	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs12½	160
Sind and Punjab Co.	600	500	500	dv Rs30½	415
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs150	1,800
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	400	450	750	dvd Rs 220	340
Volkart	37	200	all	16	170
	450	1,000	1,000	Rs 80	1025

RAILWAY COMPANIES

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	...	...	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co., New 4% Shares	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	4,000	500	...	dvd Rs 12	525
Tanti Valley Ry. Co.	26,000	500	...	dvd Rs 9	427½xd

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MAY 6.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	£92 3/4	= — 1/16
3 per cent. Rentes	£98 1/4	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£108	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£ 65 15/16	= do

SILVER—

Spot in London	25	= +1/4
2 months hence	24 1/4	= unchanged
Spot in New York	54 1/8	= + 3/8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·19	= + 1 1/2
Berlin "	20·49	= + 1 1/2
New York Demand	4·88	= + 1/4

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4	pr ct	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 3/8	pr ct	= do
6 " " "	3 3/8	pr ct	= do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3/4	pr ct	= do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3/4	pr ct	= do

INTEREST—

Day to-day loans	3 1/8	pr ct	= do
7 day market loans	3 1/4	pr ct	= do

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £1,75,000.

Metals:—Copper Braziers £72.
Yellow metal 6 1-2d.
Tin Plates 12s. 3d.
Bar iron Belgian £5-3-6.
Iron Corrugated Sheets £11-5s.
Basic Steel Bars £5-6s.
Rapeseed.—Yellow Cawnpore 34 1-2 May-June, Sellers.
Rapeseed.—Brown 32 3-4, May-June. Buyers, tone firmer.
Coffee in New York 5 1-8.
Arrivals.—Steamers R. Rubattino and Olympia.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 50,00,000

Rs. 19,80,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 10,30,000 do. Bombay.
" 8,90,000 do. Madras.

Rs. 30,00,000, at 1s. 3 15-16d.
Minimum rate received 1 per cent.

Rs. 5,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 15,00,000 do. Bombay.
Nil do. Madras.

Rs. 20,00,000 at 1s. 4d.
Minimum rate received full.
Total amount sold during week, Rs. 50,60,000.
Amount to be alloted next week, Rs. 50,00,000.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 10,000. Spot 5·54 plus 2. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000. Imports 4000. Arrivals closed quiet.

May.-June.	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·35 +1	5·35 +1	5·35 +1	5·34 +1

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4·33 +1	4·70 +1	4·53 +2	4·52 +1	4·61 +1

In New York,—

Receipts at the Port	11,000 bales,	
Do. last year	9,000	"
Exports to Great Britain		"
Do. do. Continent	17,000	"
Mid-Uplands	10·25 unchan ged	
Futures, month of July	10·07 + 7	
Do. do. December	8·62 — 3	

In New Orleans—

Spot	10 9-16 + 3-16
Futures, month of August	10·10 + 24
Do. do. November	8·47 — 1
Tone at close	firm

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Wednesday, 6th May 1903:—

Cotton	11,554 bales.
Wheat	49,109 cwts.
Linseed	31,938 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	31,625 "
Gingellyseed	4,390 "
Poppyseed	9,173 "
Groundnuts	40 "
Castorseed	6,942 "
Rice	33,407 "
Myrabolams	912 "
Cottonseed	10,837 "

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, MAY 7.

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.

Bank T. T.			1s. 3 15-16d. to 31-32 d.
Bank Demand			1s. 3 31-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.			1s. 4 5-32d.
Do	6	do do	1s 4 9-32d.
French France	3	do do	169 3-4
Marks	3	do do	138
Hongkong	30	Days' Sight	125 1-2
Shanghai	30	do do	174 1-2
Japan	30	do do	152

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	Rs.	99-2
1st Settlement	Rs.	99-2

Money Market—Tone quiet.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 21st	October	4	per cent
Bank of Bombay do.	16th April	6	do.
Bank of Bengal do.	21st April	5	do.
Bank of Madras do.	21st April	7	do.

SEEDS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone steady. Ready	7	2	6
Rapeseed.—Tone firm. Brown Cawnpore Ready	5	9	
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	5	13	
Yellow Guzerat Ready	6	0	
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet. Ready	6	10	
Castorseed—Tone quiet. Ready	21	0	

WHEAT—Tone steady.

Soft Red Ahmedabad	29 8
Club No. 1	30 8

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady.		
Estimated sales	10,000		
Total imports	3,000		
May.-June	June.-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·37 +2	5·37 +2	5·37 +2	5·36 +2
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
4·10 +2	4·71 +1	4·64 +1	4·63 +1
Jan. Feb. 4·62 +1			

COTTON.—Tone quiet but steady. Exporters and mills are buying ready cotton quietly at ruling rates. In forward there is little doing.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited:—

Growths	Fine	F.-G.	Good
Bengals H. G. (Ry. terms)	174	164	157
Bengals M.G. (Ry. terms)	155	176	...
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	184	173	...
Belati M. G	188	180	...
Khandesh M. G.	...	177	169
Akola M. G.	...	...	...
Khamgaum do	193	184	...
Karanja do			
Damasgaum Poolgaum M.G.	197	189	...
Nagpur M. G.	197	189	...
Broach do	239	232	...
Bhowngger do	211	202	...
Do H. G.	207	198	191
S.-G. Dharwar	...	...	229
Westerns	...	...	210

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surat quiet.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	92 3-4
3 per cent Rentes	98 1-4
3 1-2 per cent, Sterling Loan	108
3 1-2 per cent, Rupee Papers	95 15-16
Bar Silver	25

The sum of about £175,000 has been paid into the Bank of England

TO CURE SUFFERING ANIMALS.

A most useful Veterinary Book is attached to every bottle of Condy's Fluid. This Book contains instructions for curing most of the ailments and accidents affecting Horses, Dogs, Sheep, Cattle and Poultry.

In this Book eminent Veterinary Surgeons recommend Condy's Fluid as a certain cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, and Cracked Heels in Horses.—Scab, Foot Rot, Fly, etc., in Sheep.—Hoove, Foul in the Foot, Wounds and Sores in Cattle.

Condy's Fluid is made by Condy and Mitchell, Ltd., of 65, Goswell Road, London, England, and is sold by all Chemists and Stores. Beware of Local substitutes. Insist on having Condy's Fluid.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

LOANE—McCREADY—May 4, at St Matthias' Church, Vepery, Madras, by the Rev H D Goldsmith, M A, assisted by the Rev S O Piers, M

WHETHER YOU ARE GOING HOME OR ONLY PROPOSING A SOJOURN ON THE HILLS,

You will require
WARM CLOTHING
and
A CLAN TARTAN
TRAVELLING RUG
Send to the

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS

And Army Cloth Manufacturing Company, Limited,

CAWNPORE.

For particulars of their
RENOWNED

"LALIMLI"

FABRICS.

Do not be tempted to substitute the imported shoddy rubbish, commonly found in the bazaars and in many shops, and only made to SELL.

Everything bearing the well-known

"LALIMLI"

TRADE MARK,

Is made to WEAR
And consists of nothing but
PURE WOOL.

Endless varieties always available of :—
BLANKETS and RUGS,
BROADCLOTHS and TWEEDS,
SERGES and WORSTED COATINGS,
FLANNELS and HOMESPUNS,
JERSEYS and CARDIGANS,
SWEATERS and BANIANS,
SOCKS and BALACLAVAS,
and in fact
"ANYTHING MADE OF WOOL."

SECOND-HAND PIANOS.

NOW AVAILABLE AT BOMBAY.

	Rs.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S GRAND PIANO. (Horizontal shape) in splendid condition and just put in thorough order. ...	600
COTTAGE PIANO by MARCKS & Co. Limited in very good tone and condition. ...	250
SQUARE PIANO by LIPP & SONS. A Piano intrinsically new. An Instrument that has been in good hands while on hire. ...	600
ERARD GRAND PIANO. (Horizontal shape.) Almost new and has been little used during the last 2 years.	1,400
BRINSMEAD UPRIGHT GRAND PIANO, with the new tuning apparatus in splendid tone and condition, would make a capital District Piano.	650
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S UPRIGHT PIANO, very little used and is almost new...	650
AMERICAN ORGAN by GILBERT & BAUER in thorough order. A very fine Organ.	150

The above Instruments have been built for the climate of India and have stood the test well. Arrangements can be made, if desired, for purchase of any of these Instruments on the Hire-System.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

N. B.—Our NEW STOCK of BOUDOIR PIANOS at Rs. 525 just to hand.

DRINK BEST CYCLONE TEAS.
IN THREE LABELS : YELLOW, BLUE, RED
ALSO SMOKE
PIN HEAD AND OLD GOLD
CIGARETTES.
on which Prizes are given away as
GOLD FILLED,
SILVER, NICKEL WATCHES, &c.
For full particulars, apply to
MAHOMED HOOSEIN KARIM & Co.,
TEA MERCHANTS & GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
193, ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.

CORSTORPHAN'S HOTEL, SIMLA.

ON THE MALL FACING THE SNOWS.
Opposite His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's Residence.

WITHIN five minutes' walk of the Church, Town Hall and Post and Telegraph Offices, Married Quarters — Bachelors' Block — Billiard Table — Tennis Court.

For terms and particulars please apply to
NORMAN CORSTORPHAN,
MANAGER AND PROPRIETOR.
(Late Manager Hotel Metropole, Simla, 1899 to 1902.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD,
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.
HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.
ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 35), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.
HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Re. 5.
CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.
ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.
REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and Scotch Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied.
Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

THE BLENDING OF
TOBACCO IN ORDER TO
Produce A PERFECT
CIGARETTE
IS A **FINE ART.**

It has been said that to smoke one of our
OVAL GOLD-TIPPED
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES is
A SYBARITIC LUXURY!

THE STAR TOBACCO MFG. Co.,
BOMBAY.
TO BE HAD OF ALL DEALERS.

S. ROSE & Co.,
The Best House in India for
PIANOS.

S. ROSE & Co.,
The Best House in India for
ORGANS.

S. ROSE & Co.,
The Best House in India for
BANJOES,
MANDOLINES,
GUITARS,
VIOLINS.
and STRINGED INSTRUMENTS of all kinds

S. ROSE & Co.,
The Best House in India for
MILITARY
BAND INSTRUMENTS
AND
APPURTENANCES.

S. ROSE & Co.,
The Leading House in India for
MUSICAL GOODS of all kinds,
QUALITY THE BEST.
PRICES
THE MOST MODERATE.

S. ROSE & Co.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

OLD PALLONJI'S
ROYAL GYMKHANA HOTEL,
LONAULI.

THIS HOTEL is splendidly situated on the top of a Hill. It is open to the breeze on every side. It commands a magnificent view of all the Ghauts around Lonauli is cooler than Khandala. The distance from Khandala to Lonauli is only 10 minutes by Train.
Only two miles to Karli Caves. Lohargar, six miles from Lonauli, is a Hill Fort formerly used as a State Prison by the Peishwas. Lonauli is famous for picnics—at Sakal Pathar, a famous shooting ground, distant 8 miles from Lonauli.
For further particulars apply to the
PROPRIETOR,
Conveyances always ready.

NEW STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.

THE *Bombay Gazette* are bringing out a small neatly bound STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE, covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4*d.* to 1-4 23-32. The Book will, it is thought, supply a long felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver rates have varied well within those given both for demand and six month's Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.
To subscribers the cost will be Rs. 1-8 per copy To non-subscribers Rs. 2.

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THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION.
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers
OR TERMS APPLY TO
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ECONOMIC PHARMACY.
HEAD OFFICE.—11, Bonfield's Lane.
BRANCH.—157, Bow Bazar St., Calcutta.
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES,
5 and 6 pice per dram.

CHOLERA BOX with 12, 24, 30 and 48 phials of medicines, a dropper, camphor and a guide Rs. 2, 3, 3-10 and 5-5, respectively.
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PHARMACEUTISTS' MANUAL, *i. e.*, Homœopathic Pharmacopia in Bengali and English, Re. 1-4, (2nd edition).
FAMILY PRACTICE in Bengali (2nd Edition thoroughly Revised and Re-written) 180 pages (cloth), As. 8. A very useful book for family use.
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ALLOPATHIC STORE.—203, Cornwallis St.
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BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied as the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older date than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to number available. Reasonable charge for postage.

TAJ MAHAL PALACE HOTEL.
(Apollo Bunder.)

THE following SPACIOUS SHOPS in the new big HOTEL, which will be opened on or about 15th NOVEMBER next, are TO LET from that date or earlier.

SHOP B—(North Wing) next to the Billiard Room, front portion only, area about 1,100 sqr. feet, for Hair-dressing and perfumary.—Rent Rs. 200.
SHOP H—On the proposed Strand Road (East) facing the Sea, area about 2,600 sqr. feet, for Curios, Bronzes, Art Furniture, etc.—Rent Rs. 450.
SHOP I—On the Strand Road facing the Sea, area about 2,600 sqr. feet, Books, Newspapers, Stationery, Photos, and Optical Instruments.—Rent Rs. 450.
SHOP J—On the Strand Road, facing the Sea, area about 1,350 sqr. feet, Jewellery.
SHOP K OR L—On the South area about 609 sqr. feet each, Moneychanging.—Rent Rs. 125 each.
SHOP M—On the South area about 2,450 sqr. feet, Grocery, Cigars, Pipes, etc.—Rent Rs. 375.

The Areas and Positions of the Shops are subject to alteration. For Rent and Other Particulars apply to
A. J. BILIMORIA,
Secretary, Indian Hotel Co., Ltd.,
Victoria Buildings, Fort.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE EDITORIAL AND COMMERCIAL OFFICES
OF THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE
Have been removed and located together in the same Block as
REUTER'S TELEGRAM OFFICES
(NEXT MESSRS. RALLI BROTHERS).

ADVERTISEMENTS AND ORDERS FOR PRINTING
WILL BOTH BE RECEIVED AT
THE GENERAL OFFICES,
REUTER'S BUILDING,
ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publications in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1903.

EGYPT UNDER ENGLAND.

LORD CROMER'S report on the administration of Egypt and the Soudan is a remarkably instructive document. Somewhat inclined to length it is not the less readable, though the Consul-General owns that had he been writing only for the information of his countrymen it might with advantage have been greatly abridged. But he is anxious that the natives of Egypt shall from time to time be furnished with an authoritative statement, setting forth, in some detail, the progress which is being made in each department of the State. It is an excellent idea, for it will obviate the possibility of the gross misrepresentation to which resort is frequently had by the critics of Government, particularly in countries where aliens reign supreme. Lord Cromer's administration has been eminently successful, and the native is more than satisfied with past results. But he is looking far ahead and perhaps becoming impatient in the process. He is making applications for all kinds of improvements and benefits for which the time has not come even yet. Judging from the very numerous proposals which are received from various quarters, Lord Cromer is led to believe that the position of the Egyptian Treasury is imperfectly understood. "That position," he says, "may be described as one of prosperity, but it would very soon cease to be prosperous were one tithe of the proposals . . . simultaneously entertained, albeit many of them, considered on their own merits, are perfectly reasonable and legitimate." Patience, patience, is the tenour of Lord Cromer's reply to them. He reminds them that but a short time separates them from a period when the complaints now occasionally heard against the Government, mainly on the ground of parsimony, would have been considered almost trivial, for the very sufficient reason that other and more serious complaints were capable of being substantiated. The abuses which had grown up in every branch of the Egyptian body politic were so general and so deep rooted as to defy the application of any remedy which would be effectual and at the same time speedy. They had to deal, not with a patient suffering from a single malady, but with one whose constitution was shattered and whose every organ was diseased. Finance, instead of being used as the most powerful of all engines for the social and material improvement of the people, had degenerated into a series of clumsy and often cruel devices, conceived with the object of first extracting the maximum amount of revenue from unwilling contributors, and then spending the proceeds on objects, which for the most part conferred no benefits whatever upon the contributors themselves.

It is well to remind the people that such was the condition of their country only the other day lest they forget, and in order to afford them the means of comparing yesterday with to-day. The country was so impoverished as to be on the verge of bankruptcy. It is only during the last ten or twelve years that the fear of bankruptcy has been overcome, and the Government has been able to devote itself seriously to the work of reform. Only the most pressing improvements, so far, have been undertaken. In many places it is admitted the hand of the reformer is wanted, but the time is not yet. The financial policy which has been followed is perfectly clear. What is more, it has been successful—"though liable to interruptions owing to the vicissitudes of the seasons and to adventitious circumstances, of which the re-occupation of the Soudan was by far the most important. The three main points of the financial policy of the British administration of Egypt were : That the people were overtaxed, and that the fiscal system, although it had undergone some material improvements during the period of the control (1876-82) was extremely defective. That a large capital expenditure, more especially in the direction of the drainage and irrigation, was very necessary if the Egyptian people were to derive the full amount of benefit possible from the fertile soil and exceptionably favourable agricultural situation conferred upon them by nature ; that was the second point. And the third was that reforms, all involving considerable expenditure, were necessary in every department of the State. The attainment of these objects simultaneously was of course impossible. Instead of maintaining the taxes at the high level they were found, until all reforms had been accomplished, the administration promptly reduced taxation and made reforms wait until the material condition of the people had itself improved. It was necessary to choose between fiscal and administrative reform. Fiscal reform was decided upon and it was accompanied by substantial relief to the general body of the tax-payers—remunerative public works being first undertaken, numerous petty and vexatious taxes were abolished, and the beneficial results of the British occupation are everywhere apparent.

Further reforms are now on the eve of being carried into effect, and the people, contended with what has already been done for them, look forward hopefully. Justice and the Interior Departments are to have early attention. Lord Cromer has frequently, especially of late years, received suggestions to increase largely the British Staff in Egypt. Curiously enough these suggestions did not, for the most part, emanate from his own countrymen, but from Egyptians themselves—evidence enough that although the individual native may believe that his own peculiar grievance would not have prevailed but for the British occupation he recognises that general benefits which have accrued and has full confidence that the tale of progress is not yet told. The moment that fiscal reform need no longer take first place has not yet arrived. The programme is not complete, says Lord Cromer, but it is approaching completion. For the moment, he writes, we are passing through a period of transition. Not until 1905 will the Nile dams have the desired effect upon the Treasury. The financial position is flourishing. Next year it will have strengthened, and from that time onwards, therefore, it is expected that administrative reform, in so far as it depends on financial policy, may occupy a more prominent place in the Government programme than heretofore. As Lord Cromer wisely urges in Egypt as elsewhere sound finance must form the basis of all good government. Reforms in every other direction must necessarily be made dependent on the assured maintenance of financial equilibrium without having recourse to fiscal measures of a vexatious or oppressive nature. This he claims to have been the corner-stone of Egyptian general policy during the last twenty years. He does not assert that the administration has been faultless, that errors have not now and then been made. But, says he : "I can confidently state that, generally speaking, the administration has been very economical," and that the figures he has given are sufficient to convince those Egyptian taxpayers who may read his report that their money has not, as heretofore, been squandered and that the financial policy of the Government has been dictated by an honest and sincere desire to further their best interests.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.

OWING to another large decline in the mortality from plague the vital statistic for the past week wear a more satisfactory aspect than has been the case for quite two months past. In three weeks the aggregate mortality of the city has declined by over 650 deaths—remarkable testimony to the part which the hot weather plays in connection with the plague epidemic. Last week the total mortality of the city amounted to 1,747, and this was equivalent to 117·06 per thousand per annum. The figures recorded this week are, respectively, 1,340 and 89·79, so that during the past seven days there has been a decline of 407 in the aggregate mortality and of 27·27 in the mille rate. The decrease is much more striking than has yet occurred since the advent of hot weather conditions. On the other hand, however, the city even yet, and granting plague as a normal feature, has by no means returned to a normal state of health. In the same period last year the total mortality only amounted to 1,022, and the average for the corresponding periods in the past five years is 1,226. If plague and small-pox be left out of the question, however, the city has reason to congratulate itself on the state of its health at the present time. Thus there were last week 553 deaths from causes other than plague and small-pox, during the same period last year there were 563 deaths, and the average for the same periods during the past five years is no less than 840. This is remarkable proof of an improvement in the general tone of the health of the city's population. The plague figures this week again account for all the improvement. There were 704 deaths against 1,031 last week, so that the decrease during the seven days was 327. The plague figures, however, are still 254 in excess of those of last year and 332 above the five years' mean. As to the decrease in the virulence of the disease this is very apparent now when viewed from the point of view of the infected districts. Thus Worli only shows 88 deaths, Byculla 77, and Parel 58. Few of the remaining areas recorded more than thirty victims during the past week, and the highest death-rate was in Parel, the figures being 152·62 per thousand per annum. The persistence of the small-pox epidemic is in a way as alarming as the unusual activity of the plague. There were last week 83 deaths from the disease. Another decrease was, however, noted in the mortality from measles. Fevers maintain their satisfactory aspect, and there are still less deaths from respiratory diseases than is usually the case. The mortality amongst the Jains gives a death-rate of 189·78 per thousand per annum. There were four deaths amongst the European community, the mille rate being 16·94. No Europeans succumbed to either small-pox or plague.

THE CROPS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

THE agricultural situation in the Bombay Presidency remains satisfactory. Slight showers fell over many areas last week, but the rain was by no means general. The harvest is still unfinished. In Sind cultivators are engaged with the harvesting and threshing of the rabi crops and preparations for next season. The river is very high in Karachi, and the crops as a rule are flourishing, although in one taluka they have suffered damage from the ravages of insects. Thirty-five cents of rain fell at Naxirabad in Larkhana, and 16 cents at Jacobabad in the Upper Sind Frontier. Gujarat agriculturists are now irrigating the crops, which are all in good condition and there is a plentiful supply of water. In Broach cotton picking is practically completed ; and the harvesting of tur and tobacco continues. There is very little change in the situation in the Konkan, and the operations which were in progress when the last reports were received still continue. Cultivators are directing their attention to the burning of rab materials and to the preparation of the lands for next season. In Nasik the threshing of the rabi crops is still in progress, and the planting of sugarcane continues. In the Deccan there was a fair amount of rain in various places. Ahmednagar, however, complains that in some districts the water supply is insufficient. The rabi harvest is completed in most districts, and everywhere the land is being prepared for the next season's crops. Conditions in the Southern Mahratta Country, as a rule, are satisfactory. The pressing and planting of sugarcane is in progress in Satara, and picking of cotton continues in parts of Bijapur. In the latter district the water supply is failing, and the showers which have fallen up to now have not been sufficient to alleviate conditions. Locusts have appeared in Belgaum, but up to now they have done no damage to the standing crops. In other parts of the presidency there is no change in the situation. Prices have fluctuated somewhat during the past week, but the variations have not been important. There is a plentiful supply of fodder in all districts, and agricultural stock remains in good condition.

THE WICKET QUESTION.

MOST cricket lovers in this country who have followed the different phases of the controversy concerning the proposed change in the width of the wicket will read with some surprise from a Reuter's telegram published to-day that at a general meeting of the Marylebone Cricket Club the proposed alteration was rejected having failed to secure the requisite majority. The views of the county captains on the proposed change had led the general body of cricketers to anticipate that at the general meeting of the M. C. C. the new order of things would come into operation from the 1st proximo. There were, apparently, however, more discontient voices at the meeting than cricketers were prepared for, and for the present, at all events, the efforts to bring about any change in the width of the wicket have been abandoned though doubtless at the end of the present season the campaign will be renewed. To the general body of cricketers throughout the world we fancy that the action of the M. C. C. in this matter will be received favourably. It was always a doubtful point whether the proposed alteration in the width of the wicket would have been of much practical use in county cricket and when doubt existed it is perhaps as well that no change has been made. To cricketers in India Reuter's telegram will bring considerable relief as under no circumstances would it have been possible to obtain stumps of the requisite width this year.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending May 5th was 1,340, giving a death-rate of 89·79 per annum per thousand as against 68·48 the corresponding period of last year, and 79·34 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 43 died from fevers; 704, plague; 83, small-pox; 25, measles; 0, cholera; 0, leprosy; 69, phthisis; 48, diseases of the nervous system; 134, affections of the respiratory organs; 34, diarrhœa; 19, dysentery; 40, still-born; 89, old age and debility; 11, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 52; Brahmin, 42; Lingaet, 6; Bhattia, 7; Hindu of the othe caste, 128; Musalman, 271; Parsee, 31; Jew, 8; Native Christian, 44; Eurasian, 3; European, 4; Negro-African, 1. The total number of births was 237 as against 303 the corresponding period of last year. and 185 the average over the past five years.

THE Maharajah of Mysore had a rather nasty fall from his pony yesterday while playing polo at Ooty. We are glad to learn that his Highness was very little hurt, his turban having broken the force of the fall.

SIR JAMES WOLFE MURRAY, who was detained at Bangalore owing to illness, left for Simla on Wednesday.

THE Godavery Re-settlement Report has just been issued. The re-survey of the District took about five years and the operations connected with the re-settlement about seven years, at a total cost of Rs. 6,15,944. The result of the re-settlement is an increase of Rs. 4,38,315 in the annual demand.

THOUGH the sleeping sickness is still epidemic in Uganda, the authorities there are hopeful that it may soon be mastered, as its bacillus has been discovered. At Bura an isolation hospital has been built where those attacked by the sickness are interned and cared for until death supervenes, and thus the spread of the disease is checked. The Chiefs are made responsible for the provision of the necessaries of life for the infected members of a tribe.

IN DAR-ES-SALAM the German Government has built a wet dock which can accommodate ships of 2,000 tons. The charges for docking are fairly low, a rupee per ton for the first day, and less than half that for every other day. The whole dock is lighted with electricity, making work possible by night as well as day. Most of the machinery is driven by electricity. Improvements are planned by which ships of over 2,000 tons can be docked for repairs.

A PRIVATE letter from an Australian in Johannesburg is published in the latest Melbourne papers. Here is an eloquent extract :—Hotel tariffs are enormous; anything from twenty-five to thirty shillings a day, and very poor living at that. Large bottle of beer four shillings ; whisky and soda two shillings. So one has not to be 'too thirsty here."

LORD YOUNG, the "doyen" of the Scottish Bench, who is now eighty-four years of age, and has been offered the freedom of his native town of Dumfries, was called to the Bar at the age of twenty-one. As Lord Advocate for Scotland he drew up the Scottish Education Act of 1872, an Act which has worked from its inception with great smoothness and advantage to the country.

THE newly appointed German Professor at the London University, Mr. J. G. Robertson, of Strasburg University, is a native of Glasgow, and the son of the headmaster of one of the higher grade Board schools in that city. Mr. Robertson, about two years ago, declined the offer of the German Chair in Michigan University. The new Professor took his doctor's degree in German at Leipzig.

THE Government of Madras have passed orders permitting local bodies to incur expenditure to the amount of Rs. 50 in providing their schools with copies of Dewan Bahadur V. Krishnama Chariar's publication entitled "His Majesty King-Emperor Edward VII.—a biographical sketch with an account of the great Coronation and an anthem in Tamil."

THE Dean of Guernsey, the Very Rev. T. Bell, Hon. Canon of Winchester, on Easter Tuesday celebrated his jubilee at the parish of St. Michael and All Angels, The Vale, Guernsey. He was curate for five years, and has been rector for forty-five, and, though in his eighty-third year, is in full possession of all his faculties, and was able to take both services on Easter Day as well as to attend a recent meeting of the Chapter at Winchester to elect a Bishop of that See.

RUSSIAN COLONIES IN EASTERN ASIA.

UNDER this title, an Austrian paper gives the following interesting details of Russian settlements in Manchuria :—The largest and most important is the naval station of Port Arthur which, next to Vladivostock, was, until quite recently, the first Russian Emporium in Eastern Asia. Henceforth it will be strictly reserved as a station for war vessels only. The second Russian colony which lies in a district, leased from China, forty-five miles from Port Arthur on the bay of Talienwan, is the new town of Dalny. The meaning of Dalny is "distant," and for the Russians Dalney is the most distant town with which they trade in the East. It is the last station of the Chinese Eastern Railway and the lines connected with it—the Central Manchurian and the great Siberian line. The town came into existence in consequence of a Russian Imperial ukase, dated 30th July, 1899. In this ukase, in conformity with the treaty made with China in March, 1898, in regard to the Liaotung peninsula, it was decreed that Dalny should be a port free to the trade of all nations. The clauses run thus in the decree :—The new town, in view of its commercial development, while the agreement between Russia and China lasts, is granted all the rights of free trade which belong to a free port on the following conditions :—(1) The right to export or import free of all duty from or into the town, port, and outlying district, up to a fixed boundary-line, that may be changed at the will of the Minister of Finance. (2) This right does not touch harbour-dues of any kind. (3) Quarantine regulations may be enforced, to prevent infectious diseases entering through the shipping into the port. (4) Goods which are intended for Russia, and which come from free districts, must be examined in the Custom-house, and will pay duty according to the rules for the import of foreign goods.

Dalny lies on the bay of Talienwan, on the east coast of the Liaotung peninsula, which stretches south in the gulf of Petschili to the 39th degree. The town of Dalny is in exactly 39deg. north latitude, forty-five miles north of Port Arthur. It possesses one of the finest harbours in the Pacific Ocean, ice-free, and so deep, that ships drawing thirty feet can enter at ebb-tide and land at the huge quays that are well defended from the force of the waves. The harbour is so large that it could accommodate the whole of the Chinese shipping. Five large quays are being built of blocks of stone weighing twenty to fifty tons each. The quays vary in width from 60 to 100 feet and in length from a quarter to half a mile. Each one is provided with rails, with giant elevators, godowns, gas, water, and electric light installations. Between the quays and the coast docks for steam and sailing ships will extend for two miles. Docks, quays, and anchorage for Chinese junks are in another part of the bay, opposite the Chinese town and will also be in direct communication with the railway. Two large dry docks were being constructed months ago, and must be now nearing completion. One is for ocean steamers of middle size, the other for the largest merchant ships and men-of-war. The tonnage and harbour dues will, with a view of making the harbour accessible, be kept low. The town itself consists of a quarter where all the administrative buildings are, directly behind is the business quarter stretching away to the quays. Further off, upbill, and affording a view over the harbour, is the foreign quarter. The Chinese town is quite away from all the other parts.

The installation for electric lighting of the town is being set up, and electric tramways are being built. In the year 1901 23,000 men were daily employed in building. The population, consisting of Chinese, Japanese, Koreans, and Russians, amounts to about 50,000. The administration of the town will be in the hands of a committee selected from the rate-payers. Two members must be Russian subjects. More than two Chinamen or Japanese may not be on the committee at the same time. The service of water, light, and street cleaning will not be controlled by the commune.

The number of ships entering the harbour of Dalny in the year 1901 was 315. All ships bringing cargo for Port Arthur or the interior must unload at Dalny now, as Port Arthur will be henceforth exclusively a station for the fleet and men-of-war.

The third Russian colony is Charbin in Manchuria, in Kirin province, at the junction of the railway lines to Vladivostock and Dalny to Port Arthur. Charbin has a well-to-do Russian population of 5,000 souls. The Russo-Chinese Bank has branch establishments in Manchuria for the special purpose of fostering the sale of Russian petroleum, Russian sugar, and other Russian products. Markets are found in Port Arthur, Dalny, Niuchwang, Mukden, Treling, Kuan-Cheng-Tzu, Kirin, Charbin, Tei-tsi-har, and Kailar. Russian sugar and petroleum find a ready sale, and even Russian cotton fabrics are bought in Manchuria. The connection of the Siberian with the Manchurian railway is complete. Both bridges over the Sungari River are finished, and direct trains from Port Arthur, Dalny, or Vladivostok to St. Petersburg are now running. The distance from St. Petersburg to Vladivostok is 6,677 miles, to Dalny and Port Arthur about 7,000 miles. Niuchwang is about 150 miles nearer than Vladivostok. A journey between Port Arthur and St. Petersburg takes between sixteen and twenty days.

From Dalny and Port Arthur steamers ply several times a week to Japan and Shanghai. There is daily communication with Chefoo. The quickest steamers reach Japan in thirty-six hours.

The development of Dalny, favoured by Russia, must be at the cost of Vladivostok, which before the conclusion of the commercial treaty with China in regard to the Liaotung Peninsula was considered the chief emporium of Russian trade in Further Asia and had already attained an important position.

The harbour of Vladivostok was entered in 1900 by 376 ships with a tonnage of 619,133 tons.

IN gold production Korea is looking up. There are now two hundred stamping machines actively at work in the hands of three foreign companies—one North American, one English, and one German. Korea possesses besides coal and copper fields which, though well worth examination, have not yet been exploited.

KOREA'S imports of sugar, in consequence of the growing demand in that country for bon-bons and cakes, are largely on the increase. They have more than doubled since 1897. Cane sugar, from China and Formosa, is the chief sort imported. Towards the end of 1901 Germany made a bid for the sugar trade with Korea, and sent 1,890 dollars' worth there.

A PECULIAR theft case was reported to the Rangoon Police on the 24th ultimo. A man living in Myingyan sent a registered letter to a friend in Rangoon containing two notes of Rs. 100 each and two of Rs. 10 each, and also a post card advising the numbers of the notes. The letter arrived sealed and intact, but on its being opened was found to contain three blank sheets of paper.

A MEMORIAL to the famous Puseyite of the West of England, the late Rev. G. R. Prynne, the first and as yet the only vicar of St. Peter's Plymouth, is projected. Mr. Prynne, who was the friend of the early Tractarian leaders, held the vicarage of St. Peter's for fifty-five years. It has already been decided by the friends of the family to write Mr. Prynne's life, and the work has been undertaken by Mr. A. Clifton Kelway, an old parishioner and Church journalist.

THE legend "Beware of pickpockets" is familiar in the precincts of theatres, but one would hardly think it necessary at ministerial gatherings. In Wesley Church, Melbourne, the Conference of the United Methodist Church of Australia has been in session, and the president opened one sitting with the unusual remark :—"Mind your pockets, gentlemen ; the other day somebody snatched a watch and chain from one of us." Consternation ensued, and was only removed by the explanation of the robbed minister that the deed was done in the street outside the church, not while the Conference was in progress.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

NEW TRANSVAAL LOAN.

THIRTY-FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.

FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON THE LOAN.

THE EFFECT IN LOMBARD STREET.

LONDON, MAY 6.

The House of Commons have passed without a division a Resolution guaranteeing a Transvaal loan of thirty-five millions sterling, the bulk of which will be devoted to the development of the country, including the acquisition and construction of railroads, irrigation, land settlement, and conversion of the old Transvaal debt.

LATER.

Mr. Chamberlain, in introducing his Resolution in the House of Commons guaranteeing a Transvaal Loan of thirty-five millions, said the great security for the future peace of South Africa consisted in the development of its prosperity, and as regards the Transvaal unless the State was ready to act as the beneficent landlord there would be no prospect of good results within a reasonable time.

He regarded the loan merely as an instalment in the expenditure for developing the Transvaal, and he hoped it would rise to hundreds of millions, but that did not concern the House.

He paid a high tribute to Lord Milner's services to his country, which, he said, had been so ungenerous as not to congratulate him on the marvellous result he had achieved.

LONDON, MAY 7.

In the House of Commons Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman said he thought the account Mr. Chamberlain had given of the origin of the transaction which culminated in the Loan Resolution should convince the country that the interests of this country had been well regarded by him.

Lombard Street was chiefly occupied yesterday in preparing for the Transvaal Loan.

Bankers and the discount houses harboured all their funds, loans due at the Bank of England were renewed, and funds which arrived from the Continent were also reserved for the Loan.

THE PERSIAN GULF.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S DECLARATION.

APPROVAL OF THE "TIMES."

NOT HOSTILE NOR UNFRIENDLY.

A FRANK AVOWAL.

LONDON, MAY 6.

The "Times" in an article approves unreservedly of Lord Lansdowne's declaration on the Persian Gulf policy.

The article adds that it is neither hostile nor unfriendly, but states clearly what we mean to hold at all costs and what we are prepared to negotiate about or relinquish.

The "Times" trusts that Government intends to approach our entire Asiatic policy in the new spirit pervading Lord Lansdowne's reply to Lord Lamington.

THE SALONIKA OUTRAGES.

STRONG PROTEST FROM THE PORTE.

FIGHT BETWEEN TURKS AND BULGARIANS.

In consequence of the outrages at Salonika the Porte has sent a strong Note to Bulgaria protesting against the ineffectual surveillance of the frontier.

LONDON, MAY 7.

A fight has taken place near Serres between Turkish troops and a band of Bulgarians, in which the latter lost sixty and the Turks five in killed.

THE WICKET QUESTION.

THE PROPOSAL DROPPED.

DECISION OF THE M. C. C.

REQUISITE MAJORITY WANTING.

LONDON, MAY 6.

At a general meeting held of the Marylebone Cricket Club the proposal to widen the wicket failed to secure the requisite majority.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 7.

A special cablegram to the "Indian Daily News" says that it has been decided not to widen the wicket.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

DEPARTURE FROM ROME.

LONDON, MAY 6.

The Emperor William has left Rome.

TORNADO AT MYMENSINGH.

LOSS OF LIFE AND DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 6.

A tornado occurred yesterday evening at Mymensingh. The local meteorological observer reports that it lasted only five minutes, but did much damage, many lives being lost and much property destroyed.

FAMINE RELIEF IN INDIA.

SIMLA, MAY 7.

The people are beginning to leave the relief works in the Central Provinces for their homes, but many of them require assistance, the result being a slight increase in the numbers under gratuitous assistance this week, and a reduction in those upon the relief works. 60,103 persons are still receiving relief of one kind or another in the districts where the last rice harvest failed.

A POONA COFFEE SHOP CHEQUE.

A MAGISTRATE'S CENSURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 7.

Judgment was given this morning in the case in which Moolah Roshanali walad Goolam Hossain charged Nagindas Amthalal of Messrs. Jamnadas & Co., bankers to the Royal Artillery, with cheating in respect of a cheque drawn in favour of the complainant.

Major Leslie, after referring to the unsatisfactory character of the evidence, said that the learned counsel for the defence appeared quite unable to grasp the nature of the charge, which under Section 420, I. P. C., was an accusation of the dishonest intent by deceit. He appeared to think that, because accused disclaimed having made a cash payment to complainant in satisfaction for a cheque, that was sufficient to exonerate him. The essence of the crime was the changing of the document, so that it might be used with dishonest purposes. This dishonest purpose leaked out during the admissions of the Quartermaster-Sergeant in charge of the coffee shop. The Magistrate said that Sadatali was a "miserable dummy," who owed money both to complainant and defendant, and was also insovent. Neither complainant nor defendant had called Sadatali, which was significant. But the cause of this action had been disclosed. The "Dummy" had got a cheque for Rs 520. Sharks were around to seize their prey. About the receipts the Quartermaster had made two statements, one that he obtained a receipt and stopped the cheque after, and the other that he asked for the receipt after stopping the cheque. Comment was superfluous. All the witnesses both of the complainant and accused were not to be trusted in a single word. The only point to be decided by the Court was whether the stamping and signing was deceitfully obtained by accused at his shop. He thought they were not, and he should therefore acquit accused.

His worship concluded:—Meanwhile roguee having fallen out it is to be hoped that honest gunners may come by their own, and that which should be the coffee shop may not be a den of thieves. His worship directed the cheque to be returned to Roshanali and the receipt to the Adjutant, who will be responsible to the Court severally for producing the same if called for.

THE SOUTHERN INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

NEXT RIFLE MEETING TO BE HELD IN SEPTEMBER.

LIST OF PRIZES.

BANGALORE, MAY 7.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Southern India Rifle Association held here to-day it was decided to hold the next rifle meeting between September 7 and 19. Various alterations have been made in the last year's programme. The Cawnpore Mills is again offering a prize for native officers, J. H. Steward and Company having intimated that they are not offering a prize this year. The committee accepted the Cup, valued at £8 11s, presented by Mr. Ross. The value of the Non-Commissioned Officers' Plate has been reduced to Rs. 260, so that a money prize may be given to each member of the winning team. The Hebbal Stakes well known mounted competition is thrown open also to Mounted Infantry. In the Lloyd Lindsay it is announced that competitors must find their own horses. In lieu of the Phillimore Cup the "Madras Times" offers one this year. In matches 42 to 49 all revolver competitions, open to officers, the rule has been altered to allow officers in mufti to compete. A lady member suggested a Diana Championship, and it was eventually decided that in addition to the Affinity Stakes and the Diana daily prizes a Lady's Plate be instituted. Match No. 73 has been cancelled as Orr and Sons have withdrawn their subscription.

THE BANGALORE POLO TOURNAMENT.

MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE'S CUP.

The prospectus of the Bangalore Polo Tournament, just issued, fixes alternate dates with the big race meeting in August for the tournament. The trophy is a challenge cup presented by the Maharajah of Mysore last year which was won by a team of the Hyderabad Imperial Service Lancers. The entries close on July 15.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, MAY 7.

Colonel Randall remains in India on vacating the command of the 1-4th Gurkhas.

Captain Smyth, of the 9th Lancers, is appointed Adjutant of the new Motor Volunteer Corps at home.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Wilson Petrie resigns his commission in the Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps.

ACCIDENT IN THE HARBOUR.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Maclean, Captain A. Fisher, arrived in harbour yesterday evening, from Glasgow via Liverpool, with a general cargo. When the vessel reached near the outer pilot station the engine of the steamer was disabled. She dropped anchor there, and assistance was asked, and readily given, by the tug Princess, of the Bombay Port Trust. The steamer anchored off the Middle Ground Battery at 4-10 p'm.

THE "Municipal Journal" says: We have been informed on reliable authority of the existence of a custom in Surat and other district towns of Broach which is as repulsive to common sense as it is unique of its kind. It is a religious habit among certain classes of the Indian community to refrain from destroying animal life. The Jains of Surat, or a respectable few of them at least, whose names have been given to us, have been indulging this prejudice to a somewhat remarkble extent. They subscribe for the maintenance and sheltering of a few men whose special duty it is to eat, drink, and allow bugs—collected by the Jains who maintain them—to gather and multiply on their beds and mattresses and feed on them. In this manner the so-called ultra-religious Jain escapes the necessity of destroying animal life, and gets rid of the bug pest in what seems to him a most rational method. It will be difficult to find a parallel to a folly of this sort even among the most ignorant folk of India.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

THE REPUBLICAN IDEAL IN FRANCE.

PRESIDENT LOUBET'S VISIT TO ALGERIA.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE KING'S VISIT.

PARIS, APRIL 17.

THE Republican ideal of the great men of the French Revolution is still a long way ahead. For some years after 1870 France was a Republic merely in name. Fortunately the country, in spite of an occasional set-back such as occurred under the late President Faure, is approximating to a true Republic. The President, however, will have to shed many trapping of Royalty before he reaches the democratic simplicity and dignity of an American President. Compare the account of M. Loubet's departure for Algiers with that of Mr. Roosevelt's on his great trip westward. The following account is culled from one of the American papers arrived by the last mail:—

Washington, April 1.—President Roosevelt started this morning on what promises to be the longest and one of the most important trips ever taken by a President. He travels lightly, his only guest being John Burroughs, the poet naturalist. A small crowd was at the Pennsylvania Station when the President and Mr. Burroughs and Secretary Loeb arrived in their carriage. The President raised his slouched hat to the people, jumped aboard his train, and in a few minutes was on the first mile of his 14,000 mile journey through twenty-two States.

President Loubet drove through Paris accompanied by the head of his Military Staff (another survival of old monarchical institutions which might be suppressed without any damage to public interest). The President was in evening dress, and wore across his breast the broad red band of the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour. General Dubois and Colonel Lamy—another member of this ornamental staff—were in full uniform. At the Lyons terminus every window was hung out with flags, a reserved waiting room was decorated with greenery, and a carpet was laid all the way to the platform where the President's sleeping, dining, and drawing room cars were drawn up. All the Paris authorities and Cabinet Ministers were present, the latter in evening dress. The generals, admirals, etc., on the platform were undress uniform. The late Felix Faure would have required full uniform. As the train was about to leave, M. Combes went up to the President's carriage, and, stretching out his hand to M. Loubet, he said, "Good-bye, M. le President, and be careful not to tire yourself." There was a mild assertion of Republican equality in this proffered hand, and, coming as it did from an aged statesman in M. Combes' position, who was M. Loubet's colleague in the Senate not so long ago, it was a graceful act.

M. Loubet is the first President to visit Algeria. He goes there to recommend more generous treatment of the Arab population. The Emperor Napoleon III. went on a tour to Algeria in 1865, leaving the Empress Eugenie as a Regent, to the great disgust of Prince Napoleon, who paid off his cousin and sovereign for the slight by going to Corsica and making there a democratic speech into which he brought a tirade against the Treaty of Vienna. He took means before firing it off to secure to the widest publicity. The effect so alarmed the Empress Regent that she insisted on the Emperor cutting short his tour. The saloon train in which M. Loubet travelled to Marseilles was built at the instance of the late M. Felix Faure to convey the Emperor and Empress of Russia from Versailles to a temporary station on Passy Green. The saloon carriage in which their Imperial Majesties entered Paris underwent some changes when their visit ended. The initials "N. A." were replaced on the panels of the doors by those of "F. F." diagonally crossed. M. Loubet is not self-assertive, and finds no pleasure in leaving it over his fellows. He begged when consulted as to whether his initials should not replace those of his predecessor to substitute something at once more permanent and national. Presidents come and Presidents go, but France and her great cities remain and progress. Why not paint on the doors of the saloon train a shield with the arms of Paris and the other great towns quartered on it? As he wished so it was done. The President's saloon, bed-room, and bath room are canary-coloured out-side, with gilded ornaments of a sober style. The saloon is in two shades of red, sang de pigeon and deep garnet, is large enough to accommodate a party of ten. The bed-room is in green brocade, and elegantly luxurious. Beyond it is a bath room. The Empress's saloon is now used by Ministers.

On Sunday afternoon the Casino of Enghien-les-Bains was thrown open to the public, and Parisians assembled in their thousands to feed the ducks, sail out on the lake, and gamble with one and two franc pieces at les petits chevaux. In Paris open gambling has not been permitted since the gambling rooms in the Palais Royal, which flourished in Balzac's day, succumbed with the Empire, but Enghien, or Enghien-les-Bain, as it prefers to call itself, is a ville d'eaux, or watering-place, eleven minutes by express train from the boulevards, and as such quite exempt from the French gambling laws, which allow casinos in watering-places. And Enghien to-day looked like the watering-place it claims to be. There were crowds—not very happy crowds—around the springs, where icy cold sulphurous water was dispensed by smiling damsels at two sous a glass; crowds on the deck-like roof of the casino built in the form of a large warship, with bowsprit stretching far out over the dirty water of the lake, crowds in the stables of "the little horses," where three stables reap a harvest of one and two franc pieces, and the cries of "Faites vos jeux," "Rien ne va plus" recall the absent scent of lemon and of orange trees, and crowds in the old-looking but extremely pretty theatre, with its grotto-like auditorium, large stage, and curtain of huge mirrors. The opening day visitors were fashionable people, too, although not many of the better dressed were to be seen round the tables. For wealthier gamblers out at Enghien there is the Cercle du Casino, where baccarat and trente-et-quarante are played, and there the rooms looked more like Monte Carlo than the outer ones, for there were bright and tasteful dresses round the tables, and on them gold and banknotes took the place of silver. Enghien considers itself fortunate in owning sulphurous springs, and thus obtaining leave to pander to the popular taste for gambling, for the casino pays a goodly sum to the town council every year for the privilege of winning the Parisians' money, and the syndicate which runs the tables is said to make an annual profit of about £30,000, most of it from the one and two franc pieces; for your French bourgeois enjoys game of chance above all things, and every Sunday takes him out by thousands to Enghien, Longchamps, or Auteuil.

The Baron de Roujoux, who during M Mollard's absence with President Loubet in Algeria, direct the protocol, has been busy, with the assistance of the members of the British Embassy, drawing up the lists of invitations to the various functions at which the King will be present during his three days' visit here. Several modifications have been made in the official programme, for the King, who takes a direct and personal interest in the complete success of his first official visit to the French Republic, has been in direct communication with Sir Edmund Monson since he left Gibraltar, and has telegraphed his wishes with reference to many points of detail. The busiest day of the King's stay in Paris will be the day after his arrival, Saturday, May 2. The morning is to be devoted to a big review of the troops forming the garrison of Paris which will take place (most probably at nine o'clock) upon the Vincennes parade-ground. In the afternoon his Majesty will go to a race meeting at Longchamps, the programme of which is being specially arranged for him. The king expressed his wish to spend one afternoon at Longchamps, and as the Saturday afternoon will be his only free one, the Vicomte d'Harcourt and the committee of the Societe d'Encouragement are arranging a supplementary meeting for that day, in addition to the usual one upon the Sunday. When the difficulties in the organization of such a meeting at so short a notice are remembered, it will be seen how keen is the desire of French men of all kinds to do high honour to his Majesty. The races at Longchamps will take place at two o'clock. After the races his Majesty will be the guest at an official dinner at the Elysee, and go on to the gala performance at the Opera afterwards. His Majesty is known to be a great admirer of Massenet and Saint-Saens, and the programme will contain the second act of "Semson and Delila," and the ballet from Massenet's "Cid." One of Reyer's works, or a part of it, will also be given. When the King arrives in the box which is being prepared for him and for M. Loubet, "God save the King" will be sung by the whole strength of the Opera Company. The decorations for this gala evening are to be extremely sumptuous, many of the decorations used being those which were made specially for the reception of the Tsar on his first visit to Paris in 1896. Three boxes and a number of balcony stalls are to form the Royal box, behind which is being built a large and beautifully furnished withdrawing room, in which the King and the President will be offered a cold collation, and his Majesty will receive during the intervals of the performance. At the Comedie Francaise, which his Majesty will visit in less official fashion on the evening of his arrival, preparations for the performance of "L'Autre Danger" are in full swing. The King has expressed a wish for little or no unusual decoration of the veteran playhouse, which he wishes to visit as simply as possible. On the Sunday, May 3, King Edward will take lunch with M. Delcasse, the Minister for Foreign Affairs at the Quasi d'Orsay, and in the evening the President of the Republic will be the King's guest at the British Embassy.

M. Clermont Ganneau, now Professor of Oriental Languages, learned them as dragoman in French Consulates, Embassies, and Residences. He travelled all over Asia, living the life of the people among whom his wanderings led him. At Jerusalem he discovered a workshop which turned out so-called Biblical antiquities, which sold well to rich pilgrims and tourists. Attempts were made to take in M. Renan and his secretary, M. Lockroy, when they were gathering impressions in the Holy Land for "The Life of Jesus." M. Clermont Ganneau, though little more than a youth, was even then an expert in the ancient art of Asia, and able to point out the Jerusalem frauds. There are also scattered over the Levant coiners of antique coins, who have taken in some of the most distinguished numismatists. Before Rouchomowsky came here M. Clermont Ganneau found in the tiara of Saitaphernes evidence of its being a vamped-up curiosity. Of the three zones of which it is formed, one, he states in his report, is utterly false. The second contains a fragment that is not spurious, with which all the rest of the same zone is of the designer's invention. The information given by Rouchomowsky confirms fully the opinion formed by M. Clermont Ganneau from a critical study of the tiara. Rouchomowsky gave his explanations before he saw the tiara, at first with hesitation, but as his recollection of details became clearer, gave his information freely, and quite accurately. He is utterly illiterate, knows nothing of styles, and could not tell the name of a book containing the engravings which he had been instructed by the curiosity dealer for whom he worked to bring into the tiara. His descriptions of the engravings enabled M. Clermont Ganneau to obtain a copy of this work. In placing it before Rouchomowsky he asked him to find the engravings that had guided him. The Russian goldsmith without any hesitation opened the parts of the volume where they were to be found. He also worked on a blank plate of a gold that M. Clermont Ganneau gave him, and under the eye of the latter copied one of the engravings. The tools he used were those obtained at his house by the French Consul at Odessa, who sent them on to Paris in a sealed box. Rouchomowsky had great skill, but lacks ideas, and has no knowledge whatever of antiquity. He blends badly one subject with another. The groups of figures might be culled here and there from a child's picture book, and the sheep he brings into a band separating the zones are of a modern breed.

The Governor-General of Algeria, M. Revoil, the highest civil servant under the French Government, has sent in his resignation, which has been accepted by M. Combes. This news was given out in an official "communicated" note, and without a word of explanation. It created a deep sensation. Coming as it did a few hours before President Loubet's visit to Algeria it was indeed a thunderbolt in a clear sky. The reasons for this sensational resignation, however, are now known. They have nothing to do with the President's visit, but are connected, strangely enough, albeit indirectly, with the expulsion of the Carthusian monks. It has come about this way. A Grenoble paper, calling itself "Radical," after attacking the Carthusian monks for months and years, suddenly "ratted" a few weeks ago. It turned round in the most shameless and disgraceful manner, and those who are behind the scenes believe that conscientious belief had nothing to do with its sudden zeal for the monks and their distillery. All the Republican Deputies of the Grenoble district disavowed the "Petit Dauphinois," and its campaign was an utter failure. This paper thereupon published a cock-and-bull story about an official personage having approached a writer on its staff, M. Besson, and offered the monks, through him, to secure, by his influence, legislative authorisation for their convent on payment of a bribe of £40,000. M. Besson's whole story, from beginning to end, was untrue. M. Besson has been challenged to name this personage, and has been unable to do so. But at the same time malicious insinuation were levelled at M. Edgar Combes, the son of the Premier. These insinuations also are unfounded. Now for some time past M. Edgar Combes has been believed to be a candidate for the Governorship of Algeria. Very few believe this to be the case. The present Governor-General, M. Revoil, is a nephew of the editor of the "Petit Dauphinois," Senator Pierre Baragnon. The latter is believed to have wished to kill two birds with one stone—to secure the authorisation for the Carthusians, and destroy the reputation of M. Edgar Combes. He now disowns his subordinate, M. Besson, but it is too late. M. Besson, for his justification, repeated an alleged conversation he had by telephone with M. Combes's secretary. Fortunately, when the secretary was rung up, a leading Paris journalist was at the Home Office. The secretary asked him to listen at the telephone. M. Revoil does not seem to be open to blame, but he understood that after this he no longer enjoyed the confidence of the Government. The Prime Minister alluded to this intrigue in the Chamber of Deputies the other day. The Governor-General of Algiers hurried up to Paris and called on Saturday at the Home Office, but M. Combes refused to see him. M. Revoil then wrote asking for an audience. M. Combes replied he could not see him until he had made a full inquiry into the circumstances of the Petit Dauphinois campaign.

WE hear from Benares, says the "Indian Daily Telegraph," that the washermen of that holy city have held a meeting and struck work, because the municipal board has imposed a duty of one pice a maund on reh (taller's earth) and has refused to rescind it. The hot weather and the occurrence of the marriage season unite to make the inconvenience of the people who cannot get their clothes washed very great. A similar strike once occurred among the Poona barbers, who held a meeting and resolved to shave nobody except Europeans, the exception being made because Europeans could shave themselves.

APROPOS of the pious wish of the Mayor of Newcastle as to Sabbath observance, the Barbados Legislative Council has been discussing a Bill which would modify the Whalers Act to the extent of prohibiting whaling on Sundays. As the whaling season is a limited one, and the boats apparently only go out when a school of whales is sighted, it was effectively argued by the opponents of the clause that the habits of the whales could not be regulated by the local Parliament. A school appearing off Bridgetown on Sunday morning could not be requested to wait there till next day. The prohibitive clause has been omitted from the bill.

BOMBAY SERVICES.

THE services of Mr. C. W. Waddington, Principal of the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, were placed at the disposal of the Government of India with effect from the 3rd March for employment as Principal of the Mayo College in Ajmere.

Lieutenant E. M. Nixon, 6th Bombay Cavalry, is appointed Cantonment Magistrate at Jacobabad, in addition to his own duties, vice Lieutenant V. G. Menzies.

The undermentioned officers are appointed Magistrates of the Third Class in the districts noted:—Mr. J. E. C. Jukes, I.C.S., and Mr. J. T. Scotson, I.C.S., Ahmedabad. Mr. P. B. Haigh, I.C.S., Belgaum. Mr. J. C. Ker, I.C.S., Ahmednagar.

Mr. W. L. B. Souter, Superintendent of Agency Police, Kathiawar, is granted privilege leave for three months, to be followed by furlough for three months, from the 14th May.

Mr. R. Knight, I.C.S., Judge and Sessions Judge, Dharwar, is granted privilege leave for three months, to be followed by furlough for one year, from the 20th June.

Captain T. G. P. Lawrenson, 6th Madras Infantry, acts as Cantonment Magistrate, Deesa, vice Lieutenant-Colonel A. Wapshare proceeding on leave.

Mr. A. C. Logan, I.C.S., is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month.

Mr. F. McCormack, Second Inspector of Factories, is allowed such privilege leave as may be due to him on the date he avails himself of it, in combination with leave on private affairs for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to six months.

Mr. A. H. A. Simcox, I.C.S., is allowed privilege leave for three months, in combination with furlough for fifteen months, with effect from 13th May.

Mr. J. H. E. Tupper, I.C.S., has been allowed an extension of furlough on medical certificate for three months in continuation of privilege leave.

The undermentioned officers passed the Higher Standard Departmental Examination on 20th March:—

Mr. C. C. McGill, B.A., Clerk, Commissioner, N. D.'s office, Ahmedabad.

Mr. A. Lawrence, Second Clerk, Collector's office, Belgaum.

Mr. C. E. Palmer, I.C.S., on return to duty, acts as Collector of Broach during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. A. C. Logan, I.C.S., or pending further orders.

License to solemnize marriages is granted to the Reverend Alexander Robertson of the United Free Church of Scotland.

Mr. A. G. Wright, M.A. (Aber. and Cantab.), Educational Inspector in Sind, is granted three months' privilege leave from the 1st June.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

THE adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held at the Council Hall of the Bombay Municipality, Mr. Fazalbhoy Visram presiding.

THE CORONATION ADDRESS.

The following letter to the President from the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Public), was recorded:—

"I am directed to say that the Secretary of State has intimated that his Majesty the King-Emperor of India has been pleased to accept the address and the casket presented by the Bombay Municipality on the occasion of the Coronation of his Majesty, and has commanded that his Majesty's special thanks may be conveyed to the Municipal Commissioners for this loyal offering."

MALABAR HILL SEWERAGE.

On the motion of Dr. A. G. Viegas, seconded by Mr. G. Lund, it was resolved that as recommended by the Standing Committee sanction be given to the cost, estimated at Rs. 3,19,439, of the sewerage of Sub-District No. 1 of the Malabar Hill District, being defrayed by advances from surplus loan and other balances, pending adjustment against a proposed new loan of 37 lakhs and a half.

BURNING AND BURIAL GROUNDS.

On the motion of Dr. Viegas a committee was appointed to consider and report on the correspondence regarding certain requirements of the Hindu burning and burial grounds at Mahim and Worlee and the question of handing the grounds over to trustees.

TOWN DUTIES COMMISSION.

On the motion of Dr. Viegas the Corporation sanctioned a grant of Rs. 2,190-12-1 from the surplus cash balance to meet an excess in the budget grant for commission payable to the Port Trust for the collection of Town Duties.

STEEL AND CAST-IRON WATER PIPES.

Consideration was given to a correspondence on the question of obtaining expert opinion on the durability, etc., of steel and cast-iron water pipes. The report on the subject of the Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works, stated:—"As steel has been in use at Home, in the States, and elsewhere, with perfectly satisfactory results for over 20 years, and is far past the experimental stage, it does not appear to the undersigned that expert opinion is necessary. If, however, further advice is desired on the subject there can be no doubt that Mr. Mansergh is better qualified to give it than any Engineer in Westminster, as he has the most extensive practice in all branches of water works, and has laid a large amount of steel piping in connection with the Birmingham Water Works. If it be determined to seek Mr. Mansergh's opinion the undersigned will be pleased to supply him with all necessary data."

The Municipal Commissioner in his report stated that it was believed that Mr. James Mansergh's opinion was the best available, but that the fee he required seemed to be too high.

Dr. N. N. Katrak proposed that the Corporation were of opinion that in place of steel pipes cast-iron pipes be used in all the works sanctioned by the Corporation in their various resolutions. He said there was no palpable advantage to be gained by the use of steel pipes. In his support Dr. Katrak dwelt at great length upon the opinions of the experts of England and America quoting facts and figures. Proceeding, he said even their own Executive Engineer was against the introduction of steel pipes. The cast-iron pipes they were using at present had worked satisfactorily, and even in Glasglow, the head-quarter of cast-iron and steel manufactures, cast-iron was given preference to steel.

Mr. S. D. Khote seconded the proposition.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta was of opinion that the Corporation would not be justified in deciding the questions which involved expert topics. Expert advice was necessary, but unfortunately the fee demanded was too high. The only course the Corporation could adopt was to appoint a committee to consider, in consultation with the Municipal Commissioner and other experts available, the facts and figures placed before them by Dr. Katrak, and advise the Corporation as to the course they should pursue with regard to the matter. He, therefore, proposed an amendment that a committee composed of Mr. Rebsch, Mr. Kemball, Mr. McKenzie, Mr. Baptista, Mr. D. R. Chichgar, Mr. Vitaldas Damoder, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, and Dr. Katrak, be appointed to consider and report on the matter.

The Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconded the amendment.

Dr. Katrak withdrew his proposition, and the amendment was passed as a substantive proposition.

After transacting some other business the Corporation adjourned till Monday.

IT is astonishing, remarks the Lancet, apropos of the inconvenience and riskiness of the hansom, that no cab proprietor in London thinks of trying some conveyance of the nature of the Paris fiacre or the Russian phaeton, that is to say a light victoria. These vehicles are comfortable, they are easy to get into and out of, and if the horse happens to fall neither the fare nor the driver runs any risk. As the London season is approaching, perhaps some enterprising cab proprietor may take the hint.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

A PAPER BY MR. A. CHATTERTON.

THE following is an abstract of an interesting paper on "Industrial Education" read by Mr. Alfred Chatterton before the North Arcot Teachers' Association, at Vellore, on Saturday, the 2nd instant:—

The first Industrial School started in the Madras Presidency was established by the late Dr. Alexander Hunter in Madras in the year 1850, and was soon afterwards taken over by Government and is now what is known as the Madras School of Arts. For eight and twenty years it was the only institution in which industrial training of any kind was given; then in 1878, an Industrial School was opened at Nazareth in connection with the S. P. G. Mission, followed in 1884 by the well-known Mahomedan Industrial School, the Anjuman-I-Muffidi Ahl Islam, Madras. Still later, other Mission and several District Boards started similar institutions and at the present time, including the School of Arts, there are 14 such Schools in active existence. Excluding the School of Arts, which has only of late years carried on industrial operations on a large scale, the business done by each institution is very insignificant, and the sum total for all the schools representing the value of work turned out in a year, is less than that of many private factories. Measured by the amount of work done—and this is probably the best criterion by which we can estimate the value of the efforts made to improve industrial education—it must be said that so far industrial schools have exerted very little influence for good or ill, on the industries of the country. The list of industries taught in these schools includes carpentry and cabinet-making blacksmith's work and metal work, carpet weaving, cotton weaving, lacketing, printing and rattan work and it will be at once observed that no mention is made of the most important industry in India—agriculture—which gives employment to such a large proportion of the population.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

It is true that there is a Government College of Agriculture with an experimental farm at Saidapet which trains educated youths in the scientific principles of agriculture, but there is absolutely no practical institution for the ryots analogous to the Industrial Schools for artisans. The need for such has long been recognised by Government, but no practical effort has ever been made to establish one. This, it must be assumed, has been due to the difficulties with which the inception of such an enterprise is surrounded. So far as I am aware the Central Provinces are entitled to the distinction of having made the first practical attempt to reach the ryot. Experienced agriculturists are there sent out into the districts to demonstrate the advantages of improved methods of agriculture and they do this by arranging with a ryot or a landholder to farm his land for a given period, guaranteeing him against any loss. Naturally the experiment is watched with interest by the whole neighbourhood and attention is forcibly drawn to the advantages resulting from improved methods of working. The scheme is a simple one, it involves comparatively little expense, and in districts where agriculture is in a backward condition, yields very beneficial results. It is a simple solution of the problem of how to raise the more backward districts to the level of the more advanced. It does not, however, deal with the agricultural problem as it presents itself over the greater part of the south of India, and it affords no help in devising means for improving the position for the cultivators in districts like Coimbatore, of which Dr. J. A. Voelcker in his Report on the Improvement of Indian Agriculture, said, "There is nothing or, at all events, very little that can be bettered here." Practically, the definitely expressed opinion of Dr. Voelcker on the Indian ryot has long been intuitively felt by those in charge of the agricultural interests of the country, and so little has been done because so little was impossible. Before we can teach the ryot we have to learn ourselves, and the knowledge that is necessary can only come from a long course of carefully devised experimental work at farms suitably arranged for the purpose. But, whilst we may freely concede that the ryot at his best has evolved a system of agriculture which is but little short of perfect, few, I think, will gainsay the fact that his methods of procedure are laborious and his equipment of tools more distinguished for their simplicity of construction than for the effectiveness of their operation. It is in this respect I think that a properly devised system of industrial education might effect much for the benefit of the ryot.

THE POVERTY OF INDIA AND ITS CURE.

The poverty of India is a theme often dwelt upon and many and varied are the proposals which have been made to lessen it. The establishment of Technical and Industrial schools has been strongly urged and it may be accepted without cavil that a good system of industrial education is at any rate one, and a not unimportant, step in the right direction. We hear a great deal about the enormous undeveloped natural resources of the country, but the area over which they are scattered is equally enormous, and the population dependent upon them is one-fifth of the human race. Relatively to other countries we may accept the fact that India is very poor; but, except during periods of famine, the climate is such that the hardship and suffering experienced by the poorest classes in much wealthier countries is hardly known in India. Compared with Western nations India is still a country of manual labour, yet the increase in wealth which has been going on during the past half century is largely due to the introduction of machinery to supplement hand labour. Obviously, therefore, one of the functions of Industrial School should be to encourage the use and development of mechanical appliances, and though from want of capital and other causes it may be a long while before any great progress is made in this direction, yet it is clearly the direction in which our work should tend. The aims and objects of Industrial Schools have never been quite clearly stated, and as there is much confusion of ideas on the subject it may be convenient to place before you my own conceptions on this point. They are:—(1) The substitution of machinery for manual labour. (2) The improvement of hand working tools and appliances and the introduction of new ones. (3) The teaching of accurate methods of working and the demonstration of the advantages derived from manufacture on a large scale enabling the principle of the subdivision of labour to be introduced. (4) The introduction of new materials and new methods of working, and (5) The introduction of entirely new trades.

IMPROVED AGRICULTURAL APPLIANCES.

Accepting the fact that the principles which I have suggested should guide our action in establishing and developing Industrial Schools, it remains for us to enquire how they may be applied so as to render assistance to the agricultural community. The main requirement of the ryot is water and if we can assist him to obtain water on more favourable terms than at present, we materially improve his position. Under the perennial Irrigation Works constructed by Government there are large tracts of country with a more than adequate water supply, whilst there are equally large tracts which derive their water-supply from tanks which fail only when the seasons are extremely unfavourable. The ryots under these irrigation works obtain their water with practically no trouble, but there is a large area of land under cultivation from wells which yield probably the most valuable crops in the country, the water supply to which is fairly certain, but can only be obtained by the exercise of patient unremitting toil. It is more than probable that at the present day there are considerable volumes of underground water which might be rendered useful for cultivation if we knew where they were and if we had the means to withdraw them from the earth. Now, in the oil-engine and centrifugal pump we have an ideal means of bringing to the ryot as much power as he can possibly make use of for lifting water from wells, and in some parts of the country where the air-currents are strongly developed at favourable seasons the hitherto despised wind-mill may be made to render valuable assistance. The difficulties in the way of bringing mechanical methods of lifting water to the assistance of agriculture are undoubtedly very great and are probably so great that for a long time it must rest with the Provincial Government, the Court of Wards and District Boards to carry on the work.

DISTRICT BOARDS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

What the District Boards may do to foster industrial education which will ultimately benefit the ryot, I now wish to place before you. In my opinion, in every District there should be an Industrial School supported by Local Funds and devoted to giving such an industrial education as will meet not merely the present but also the prospective necessities of the cultivators of the soil. I regard an ample supply of water as the prime necessity of the case, and in considering the question of establishing an Industrial School I would lay it down as the first condition that it should be in a place where there was either a good supply of well water or a water-course from the sandy bed of which an ample supply could be obtained. The Industrial School should be equipped with an oil-engine and pump suited to the locality and a wind-mill both of which should be employed in raising water. Round the school should be a sufficient area of land to utilise, in the most profitable manner possible, all the water raised by both the engine and pump and the wind-mill. The land should belong to the School and should be cultivated by the pupils of the School.

AN AMBITIOUS SCHEME.

It should, as far as possible, be treated as a farm worked on commercial lines and experimental cultivation should be considered quite a secondary matter. The object should be not to improve cultivation so much as to demonstrate the possibilities of the best known systems of cultivation. Besides the Agricultural Class there should only be one Industrial Class in the School and all the pupils should go through the same course of training. The object of this class should be to turn out

mechanics or artisans who would be capable of managing all the improved implements of agriculture which by experience it has been found might be profitably introduced. There would be instruction both in carpentry and iron work, and the object would be to turn out carpenters and smiths and not cabinet makers and fitters. In the woodshop the boys would be taught housebuilding, construction of carts, wheels, ploughs, seed drills, water-lifts and any other appliances which would be useful to an agricultural community. In the blacksmith's shop, they would undertake all kinds of miscellaneous repairs, they would make axles for carts, tires for wheels, mamoties, jumpers, ploughs, reaping knives and hoes, and would be familiarised with the use of machinery. The boys should also be taught to manage all kinds of machinery which are likely to prove of any use in the furtherance of agriculture, and I would suggest that among other things such a School should possess an oil-press of good design, a sugar-cane mill, possibly also vacuum pans for the extraction of sugar, a winnowing machine, a chaff cutter, a cotton gin and any other appliances—the use of which in the District might be considered as within the bounds of possibility. The wind-mill should be regarded as a supplemental source of power to the oil-engine and the latter might easily be arranged to drive such of these machines as require more than a small amount of power. I would allow the ryots in the District to bring their oil-seeds to be pressed, their sugar-cane to be crushed, or their cotton to be ginned and I would charge them just enough to cover the actual cost of the operations. For instance, I would extract castor oil from the seed and receive the pomac or oil-cake in payment for the work. This seed-cake I would use as manure for the land probably where sugar-cane was cultivated and when the same reached maturity. I would crush the cane and return everything to the land except the actual suger. The elements entering into the composition of oils and sugars are ultimately derived from the atmosphere and such a system of cultivation would therefore, deprive this soil of none of constituents essential for the healthy growth of crops. If possible, the School should be in a locality where wells were numerous, and as a first step towards the improvement of the means of raising water, the School might undertake to maintain in order water-lifting appliances belonging to neighbouring ryots. Under such a system it would be possible to give the double "mhote" a proper trial and many improvements could be introduced in to the water buckets which now are such a fruitful source of worry and trouble to their owners. Either by growing them on the farm or by supplies derived from the immediate neighbourhood it would be possible to obtain all the more valuale Indian fibres, and in the School the machinery for extracting them could be made, and the methods of using them demonstrated. In some districts it would be desirable to go in for silk culture to grow mulberries or other food suitable for silk worms, to rear worms and to introduce better processes of silk-winding. Mr. Tata of Bombay has established an experimental silk farm near Bangalore, and a good deal of valuable experience and information has been gathered by the Japanese he employs there to look after the work. The results are, I understand, very satisfactory in many respects, and from a personal inspection of the processes, I am certain that there is nothing in systems adopted there which could not easily be carried out in any place favourable to the culture of silk worms. It may be, thought that I have already burdened this Industrial School with more than it would be wise to undertake, but I would go further yet and in connection with this farm and Industrial School I would have a poultry yard stocked with a better class of birds than the ordinary country moorghi, and I would keep a certain number of cattle sufficient for the agricultural operations on the farm and for breeding purposes, and lastly, I would establish a small dairy for the manufacture of butter and ghee which might be exported to places where it would command a fairly ready sale. In addition to these I would devote a certain area of the farm to the cultivation of fruit trees, and I would grow only the best kinds of oranges, limes, mangoes, jackfruit, plantains and so forth. I do not presume to suppose that it would be possible to carry out all the suggestions which I have made in any one place, nor do I consider that it would be feasible to start them all at once. I would commence operations by providing the water supply and gradually as experiences accumulated and funds permitted I would add one new venture after the other to the extent that it might be deemed desirable. Such a School would require a considerable capital outlay, but if it were properly worked, the returns from the farm and from the workshops would meet a considerable portion of the working expenses. Lastly, I am not without hope that such Schools would greatly interest landholders and men of wealth in the District, and I think that if suitable accommodation were provided for them, at or near the school, a considerable number of them would visit it for the purpose of gaining practical information regarding the working of the various appliances which it would be the object of the School to introduce. In this matter it seems to me not improbable that they might be induced to subscribe, among themselves, the necessary funds to provide their own accomodation.

THE RESULTS TO BE ACHIEVED,

Probably you will ask me, when all this has been done, what will be the result of it. In the first place, I think that not a few of the ryots will send their sons to the School to go through a course of practical training on the farm and to pick up a little mechanical knowledge in the workshop; in the next place, the School will be able to supply the whole Districts with improved tools of local manufacture and of such a design as experience has proved will suit the requirements of the ryot. If the results of lifting water by mechanical means prove satisfactory—and they can hardly fail to do so if the site in the first instance is carefully selected—it will induce some of the wealthier landed proprietors and zemindars to set up similar installations on their own property and they will the more readily do this when they find that without difficulty they can secure the service of men competent to look after them. Gradually the number of these installations should increase and though it may be taking a somewhat sanguine view, it does not seem to me to be utterly beyond the bounds of possibility that later on combinations of ryots may be formed to provide themselves with these means of extending their cultivation which individually their capital is insufficient for. Now that power can be had so cheaply and can be distributed by electrical means with such great facility, there are not a few localities in which even at the present time I think a properly organised power distribution scheme would pay. Where wells are very numerous and garden cultivation extensive, the electrical distribution of power to drive centrifugal pumps by electromotors seems quite feasible, and all that is required is to educate the people of the country up to realising the advantages which may be derived from such methods. From all I can learn it is the want of cattle that prevents the extension of well cultivation, and it is the want of water that renders it necessary to leave so large a proportion of the cultivated area under dry crops. Given a sufficient supply of water the cattle can be used, as in other countries for farm work and with a greater amount of cattle labour available a more perfect system of tillage can no doubt be followed. I am not an agricultural expert, and therefore, I can offer no opinion upon such vexed questions as deep ploughing versus surface scratching of the soil, but I am inclined to think that if more cattle were available, in many parts of the country the soil is such that deep ploughing would probably be adopted with advantage. At any rate relieved from the drudgery of water-lifting, provided with better implements and taught in the Industrial School to handle them properly, there can scarcely be any doubt, but that there will be some breaking away from the hide-bound traditions of the past, and that such di-ruption will herald the dawn of a new era in Indian agriculture in which Nature will be assisted by Science, and the land will yield its fruit abundantly in response to the intelligent demands which are made upon it.

AN AUTHOR'S SAD STORY.

THE last seven months of the adventurous life of Mr. Edward H. Vizetelly, author, translator, war correspondent, and one time colonel of Bashi-Bazouks, were spent in a common lodging-house, and he died in the Whitechapel infirmary. It was stated at an inquest held on the 15th April that Mr. Vizetelly, who was fifty-six, had lodged at the Rowton House, Fieldgate-street, Whitechapel, since August. The manager said he never complained, but always had a very sickly look. He became ill on Saturday, was taken to the infirmary, and there he asked whether he was dying. The doctor answered that he was afraid there was no hope, whereupon Mr. Vizetelly rejoined that he was "quite prepared." He died the same evening from heart failure following pneumonia.

His brother, Mr. Arthur Vizetelly, journalist, gave evidence that he last saw the ex-war correspondent alive a fortnight ago at the British Museum. He had been in straitened circumstances, but not in actual want, and he was generally of sober habits. "It is very sad," remarked the coroner, "that such a man should have drifted down to live in a common lodging-house."

"I think," said the brother, "he was living there to gain information for the purpose of writing articles on East End life. There are several manuscripts in possession of the publishers now."

The coroner observed that it was hardly likely Mr. E. H. Vizetelly would be there for so many months for literary purposes, and the inquiry ended with a verdict of "Natural death." It may be recalled that Mr. Edward H. Vizetelly was the first man to interview Stanley on the explorer's return to East Africa with Emin Pasha. He sent off £1,500 worth of telegrams in two days to the "New York Herald," and received £7,000 for the interview.

A ROBBER SHOT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee and the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, presiding at the High Court, yesterday heard an appeal in the case of Imperator against Kakadya Damar and Sukrya Santa. The accused were convicted by Mr. R. S. Tipnis, Sessions Judge of Thana, of voluntarily causing hurt in committing robbery and being armed with deadly weapons to attempting to commit robbery. The first accused was sentenced to transportation for seven years, the sentence to commence on the expiration of the sentence he was now undergoing; while the second accused was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for seven years.

It appeared that about 8 a.m. on the 17th January last four men brought Valya, the complainant, from his threshing floor to his house, and then demanded Rs. 100 from him. When he refused to give any money he and his son-in-law were tied to a post. Afterwards they were set free, and one of the offenders took Valya inside his house, and the remaining three stood outside to prevent any succour from the village coming to Valya's rescue. Those three men were about the house, and occasionally came to the door to see how matters were going on inside. The offenders inside the house beat Valya and his wife Thopi in order to compel them to give money, and by threats of instant hurt, and by actually causing hurt to them, compelled Valay to give in all Rs. 25, Thopi was struck on the cheek with the end of a gun-barrel; her hurt was severe, and she was unconscious for a time. The accused and their companions then took Valya and his daughter Yamni with them to Dabhiom jungle. Khursan, Valya's son-in-law, followed them a short distance, but had to return as the robbers threatened to kill him. Khursan returned to the village and gave information to the police patel. Some of the villagers and the police began to search for the robbers from jungle to jungle, and at last found them the same afternoon seated in the shed of one Bhiwa within the limits of Dhabhiom village. In the meantime accused No. 1 consented to let Valya and Yamni go away if they gave him and his companions liquor to drink. Valya, consented and went accompanied by one robber to the Portuguese territory to fetch liquor. Taking advantage of his absence, two of the robbers maltreated Yamni. On Valya's return with liquor all went to the shed and began to drink. It was at this time that the robbers were surprised by the villagers and police. The accused and their companions began to run away. In the pursuit one of the robbers was shot by constable Raojee, and the two accused were caught. The fourth man made his escape. The wounded robber died the same night. At the time of the commission of the robbery No. 1 had with him a sickle, a stick, and a gun-barrel; No. 2 had a sickle, a bow, and some arrows. The jury found the accused guilty. Mr. Tipnis thought it was necessary to pass pretty severe sentences in this case, for No. 1 brutally ill-treated Valya and his wife, and further carried him and his daughter far away into the jungle. When pursued by a party of villagers and policemen they offered resistance. One of them actually shot arrows at constable Raojee, who, in sheer self-defence wounded him with shots by firing his gun. Mr. Tipnis commended the services of constable Raojee to the District Superintendent of Police for promotion or reward. The Sessions Judge convicted the accused and sentenced them as mentioned above.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, dismissed the appeal.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, MAY 7.

Thursday.—Pressure has decreased by small amounts over the greater part of the country. Thunder storms have occurred in Assam, Upper Burma, and parts of the South Peninsula, the most important falls being 2 inches at Cherrapoonjee, one and a half inches at Dhubri and Cochin, and one at Shillong and Gauhati. The mean temperature for the past 24 hours was in considerable to large excess in the greater part of Bengal, Behar, Chota Nagpur, Central Burma, the Central Provinces and the adjacent districts. It was in moderate to considerable defect in Beluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province. The highest maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 113 degrees at Khandwa. Strong southerly winds are blowing at the head of the Bay and local thunder storms are still likely in North East India.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 7TH MAY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure.—With the exception of a brisk fall at Lahore pressure continues to change irregularly by small amounts and still remains abnormally high in the north.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light.

Temperature.—The maximum temperature is from 6° to 9° in excess of normal at Bhavnagar, Surat, Khandwa and Poona, and the minimum from 5° to 7° at Sirsa, Khandwa, Nagpur, Amraoti, Malegaon and Negapatam. The maximum varied from 113° at Khandwa and Akola to 85° at Veraval and the minimum from 69° at Lahore and Belgaum to 87° at Nagpur.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is partially cloudy at Madras, Masulipatam, Karwer, Goa, Raipur, Jaipur Humidity changes are irregular.

Rain.—Over an inch and a quarter fell at Cochin and light showers at Raipur, Belgaum and Bellary.

Weather continues fine with passing clouds.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,
Bombay, 6th May, 1903.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ..... inches	29·797
Temperature of the Air ..... degrees	84·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·6
Dew Point	76·5
Relative humidity of Air	0·769
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) ...	3·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ..... degrees	90·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·8
General Direction of wind. "NNW. N. WSW. W. WNW. NW.	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours" ..... miles	196

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

MISS CORELLI DENOUNCES BACONIANS.

THE following letter from Miss Marie Corelli to the editor of "Baconia" is published in the April to June issue of that publication:

Mason Croft, Stratford-on-Avon, January 10, 1903.

Sir,—I would as soon subscribe to a magazine written by lunatics, and published at Colney Hatch, as to your "Baconia" (sic), which is produced evidently merely to gratify the intermeddling pedantry of small modern scribblers, who, in their utter inability to do anything notable themselves, take up the scandalous business of robbing the world's greatest genius of his name and reputation. The people of this town—Stratford-on-Avon—have sufficient records of the living and grand personality of Shakespeare (apart from all the written testimony of his friends and compeers), to enable them to smile at the ridiculous attempts made by the ignorant envious to disprove his fame. The donkey who brays out that Shakespeare "left no mention of his plays in his will," chooses to forget that there was no literary copyright in the poet's time, and that therefore, plays which he (in the entire lack of pedantry and conceit which persuaded Lord Bacon—that traitor to his country—to mention every one of his productions by name, and even to set down the different libraries where he wished them lodged, in special bindings—good lack!) considered mere ephemera (sic), had no financial or legacy value whatever. No truly great genius has ever thought his own work precious. That kind of consequential pride in self is only manifested by persons like Mistress Gallup and the promoters of "Baconia" (sic). May your few subscribers ever grow less!—Marie Corelli.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, May 7.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr C W Waddington Principal of the Rajkumar College Rajkot were placed at the disposal of the Govt of India with effect from the 3rd March for employment as Principal of the Mayo College in Ajmere.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut E M Nixon 6th Bo Cavy to be Cantonment Magistrate at Jacobabad in addition to his own duties vice Lieut V G Menzies.

Lieut Nixon is further appointed to be a Magistrate of the first class in the Upper Sind Frontier Dist and will exercise the powers with which he is hereby invested within the limits of the Military Cantonment of Jacobabad.

The undermentioned officers are appointed, to be Magistrates of the third class in the districts noted against their names:—Mr J E C Jukes I C S and Mr J T Scotson I C S Ahmedabad Mr P B Haigh I C S Belgaum; and Mr J C Kerr I C S Ahmednagar.

Mr W L B Souter Supdt of Agency Police Kathiawar is granted privilge leave for three months to be followed by furlough for three month from the 14th May or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr R Knight I C S Judge and Sessions Judge Dharwar is granted privilege leave for three months to be followed by furlough for one year, from the 20th June or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Capt T G P Lawrenson 6th Madras Infy acts as Cantonment Magistrate Deesa vice Lieut-Col A Wapshare proceeding on leave, or pending further orders.

Capt T G P Lawrenson also becomes a Magistrate of the first class within the limits of the Military Cantonment of Deesa and to invest him with power to try summarily the offences referred to in clause (a) of the second part of subclause (1) of Sec 260 of the Criminal Procedure and attempts to commit, any of the said offences.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The appointment of an additional sixth grade Depy Collector to Sind for a period of four months is created and Rao Sahib Hechiram Asumal is appointed to hold it.

Mr A C Logan I C S is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month.

Mr F McCormack Second Inspr of Factories is allowed such privilege leave as may be due to him on the date he avails himself of it, in combination with leave on private affairs for such period as may bring the combied period of absence up to six months.

Mr J H E Tupper I C S has been allowed an extension of furlough of privilege leave.

Mr G L Palmer I C S on return to duty acts as Collector of Broach and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Broach District during the absence on privilege leave of Mr A C Logan I C S or pending further orders.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

License to solemnize marriages is hereby granted to the Rev A Robertson of the United Free Church of Scotland.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Balkrishna Vinayak Daftardar who passed the Second grade Public Service Certificate Examination held at Alibag in 1900 is hereby declared ineligible for public service in any capacity.

Mr A G Wright M A Aber and Cantab Educational Inspr in Sind is granted three months' privilege leave from this 1st June or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

INDIAN SPINNING AND WEAVING.

THE statistics of Cotton spinning and weaving in the Indian Mills, in January 1903, and in the ten months April 1902 to January 1903, compared with the corresponding period of 1900-01 and 1901-02:—

Abstract Statement of the Quantity (in pounds) of Yarn Spun.

	Month of January.		
	1901	1902	1903
British India			
Bombay	27,462,360	38,215,678	36,075,019
Madras	2,177,332	2,491,703	2,316,424
Bengal	2,324,267	4,278,838	4,146,.52
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara)	3,078,755	3,040,901	2,270,955
Punjab	685,3·9	874,397	842,493
Central Provinces ...	1,683,079	2,116,551	2,0·2,998
Total ...	37,391,082	51,018,067	47,680,941
Foreign Territory. Hyderabad Assigned Districts and the Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad (a), Wadhwan (b), Quilon (c), and also Pondicherry (d)	1,012,491	1,018,829	2,245,659
Grand Total ...	38,426,575	52,036 896	49,926,600

(a) From September 1902
(b) From October 1902
(c) From November 1902
(d) From January 1903

Abstract Statement of the Quantity of Woven Goods Produced.

(N. B.—The weight in pounds represents the weight of all woven goods; the measure in yards represents the equivalent of the weight of grey goods.)

		Month of January.		
		1901	1902	1902
British India.				
Bombay	{pds.	7,760,878	7,976,108	7,572,599
	{yds.	28,918,611	27,724,530	27,883,157
Madras	{pds	435,973	435,712	467,110
	{yds.	389,664	701,673	714,850
Bengal	{pds.	4,899	51,387	20,225
	{yds.	...	160,226	80,153
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara) ...	{pds.	362,639	482,820	392,200
	{yds.	1,313,430	1,610,899	1,238,028
Punjab	{pds.	13,175	25,239	9,660
	{yds.	41,108	60,·16	13,8·9
Central Provinces ..	{pds	443,905	58·,909	540,3·0
	{yds.	1,318,9·6	1,652,195	1,361,890
Total ...	{pds.	8,999,510	9,563,145	9,318,1·4
	{yds.	31,972,899	31,916,369	31,2·1,917
Foreign Territory. Hyderabad Assigned Districts and the Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad (a), Wadhwan (b), and Pondicherry (c)	{pds.	274,110	352,223	748,275
	{yds.	1,119,250	1,212,679	2,578,550
Grand Total ...	{pds.	9,213,620	9,910,3·8	10,096,439
	{yds.	33,092,149	33,123,448	33,8·0,46

(a) From September 1902
(b) From October 1902
(c) From January 1903

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL E. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 8th May.

1. The Annual Regimental Prize Distribution will take place at the Town Hall, on Wednesday, the 13th instant, at 9 p.m. Officers Commanding Companies are requested to make their own arrangements for their prize lists and prizes which will be distributed at the same time. The Bombay Volunteer Rifles (Rifle Association) Prizes will be distributed at the same time. At the conclusion of the Prize giving there will be a short Dance. Admission to the Prize giving this year will be by Tickets for all, except Ladies and Members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles and Staff who attend in Uniform. Dress for Officers—Mess Dress (Kid or White.) Dress for N C Officers and Volunteers—Mess Dress or Uniform with Forage Caps.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major.
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 8th May.

There will be practice as usual at the Colaba Range to-morrow (Saturday) from 4-30 p.m.

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding B. L. H.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE,

MAY 7.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, Perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA,—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.

Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique Guadaloupe Martinique. St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Code addresses should not be used.

Cable Paramaribo Cayenne Interrupted.

Private Telegrams for offices in the interior of Nicaragua and Costa Rica may again be accepted but at senders risk.

Telegrams to Dominica are subject to censorship.

Telegrams in Code may be accepted for Crete but those in cipher language are not admitted.

Cable New York, Haiti interrupted.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the Indian frontier.

Line Saigon Rangkok righas'

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 7th May 1903.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	7	2	Nil	21	...
Teheran	7	2	22 p m	...	29
Suez	7	2	55 p m	...	9

TURBINE STEAMSHIPS FOR FHE CHANNEL.

The new turbine steamer Queen, launched at Dumbarton on Saturday, the 4th inst., for the South-Eastern and Chatam Railway, says "Engineering" marks a departure in cross-Channel steamers. Hitherto these vessels have been of the paddle or ordinary twin-screw type, but the new vessel is a turbine steamer, and is an enlarged example of the vessels which have been so successful for river purposes on the Clyde. The new vessel is 310 ft. long, with a moulded breadth of 40 ft., and a depth of 25 ft., and has a complete awning deck. In large deck houses on this deck there are a number of special cabins provided for the convenience of passengers. Amidships is the smoking rooms, framed in waxed oak in a free, classical design, and upholstered in leather. Above this first-class accommodation there is a long promenade deck extending out to the ship's side, which shelters the awning deck in wet or rough weather, and provides a large promenade for passengers in fine weather, the ladies' accommodation is in a large apartment on the main deck, framed in oak and enammelled pine, with broad frieze of anaglypta. Immediately below this is a gentlemen's sleeping-saloon framed in panelled oak, with shell pattern frieze, and upholstered in rich leather. Abaft this is the restaurant, also panelled in oak, with anaglypta frieze representing ancient war galleys. Large dining-tables are provided with revolving chairs, capable of accommodating about fifty passengers. The second-class accommodation is situated aft, the ladies' cabin being in a large deckhouse on the awning deck, the roof of which extends out to the ship's side, forming a sheltered promenade in wet weather. The gentlemen's accommodation is on the lower deck, and consists of comfortably-upholstered sofa beds for the night service. A large open space is also provided on the main deck as a shelter during the day service. As very heavy mails have to be frequently handled on this service, the vessel is provided with derricks and two large winches for dealing promptly with this matter. The vessel is heated throughout the passenger accommodation by means of a system of steam piping, and is fitted throughout with electric light and electric bell installation, the work being done by the builders. The machinery will consist of Parsons turbines, three being fitted, having three lines of shafting. In manœuvring, the centre shaft runs free, the two side shafts then take the place of ordinary twin screws. As to speed, the builders have undertaken that this vessel will have an average sea speed of 21 knots.

THE DUTCH RAILWAY STRIKE.

"ENGINEERING" says that the general strike of the several sections of men engaged in the transport trades in Holland is of an unprecedented character. In England and in the Australian Colonies socialists and a large section of trade unionists clamour for legal enactment, yet proclaim against it if it at all interferes with what they deem to be "the rights of labour." In Holland at present a general strike has been proclaimed, because the Government have introduced measures into Parliament to regulate labour, especially in connection with railways and other transport services. For a long time there has been continuous unrest in the ports of Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and other places. Higher wages and better conditions of employment have been demanded. Strikes have occurred, and many concessions have been made to the workers, but they have not been uniformly successful in all cases. The present strike has incidentally arisen out of a demand for higher wages, and one defence of the action taken is that the men shall have higher rates of wages before the strike laws are passed, on the supposition that the laws will depress rather than raise the wages of railway employes. But in reality the strike is against the proposed measures, and is therefore unprecedented in its character. The general position is analogous to that in this country in 1871, when the Criminal Law Amendment Act was passed. But British workmen did not strike—they denounced the measure, and engaged in a peaceful agitation until that Act was repealed in 1875—four years after its enactment. To strike against a Government because it proposes new legislation is a novelty in industrial warfare, and even politicians have not, so far, advocated such a policy. The Netherlands Government can plead some justification for the action taken, The frequent, prolonged, and often riotous strikes of dockers and others in the shipping trades, and more recently of the railway employes, dislocated industry, and made it very inconvenient to travel The men may have been right in their damands, and the employers wrong in their refusals, but public policy demands that there shall be a means of unrestricted transit for persons and things. The Strikes Bill as first introduced by the Dutch Minister, Dr. Kuyper, has been considerably modified, the penal clauses having been dropped. The Government have now announced a set of new regulations—viz: (1) The employment and remuneration of railway men shall be settled on a fair basis. (2) The rule to be revised every five years. (3) The men shall have the right of bringing forward any reasonable complaints. (4) The time of notice by a man desirous of resigning shall be shortened. And (5) all disputes not actually affecting the efficiency of the service shall be referred to arbitration. These may, or may not, be adequate; only those affected can decide this.

MECHANICAL POWER IN AMERICAN FACTORIES.

Much data of a suggestive nature to the political economist are to be found in the elaborate Census Reports issued by the United States Government, and one of these just issued is specially valuable, as it shows the great increase in mechanical power in United States factories. The decennial enumeration of 1900 shows that, excluding from consideration the 1200 electric railway lines, with plant of a million horse-power, and the 3300 electric lighting stations, with one and-a-half million horse-power, there are now for manufacturing establishments engines of a collective horse-power of 11,300,081 horse-power. This is double the power recorded in 1890, and five times the power recorded in 1870. It is almost impossible to conceive what this enormous increase means in producing capacity. If it be assumed that one-third of the population work in factories such as are served by this mechanical power, it is found that whereas in 1870 the work of every six employes was assisted by one 1 horse power, every two men and boy has now 1 horse-power to help. Even in 1890 the proportion was 1 horse-power to 3.3 workers—i.e., to 10 per cent. of the population. In 1900 77.4 per cent. of the total power was provided by steam engines, but it scarcely follows from this that electricity had no part in the transmission or application of the 1·3·4 million horse-power credited to steam, Elsewhere it is shown that electric motors account for 311,016 horse-power, equal to 2·7 per cent. of the total. Water-wheels supplied 1,727,258 horse-power, or 15,33 per cent. of the total. and gas and gasoline engines 143,850 indicated horse-power. or 1·3 per cent.—"Engineering"

THE COSTER'S COSTUME.

"THE time is coming," said a well-known artist, "when all the nations of Europe, including even the Turk, will become as dull in costume as the London County Council." He had been appealed to for an opinion upon the disappearance of the coster's "pearlies" and other distinguishing features once so dear to the coster's heart.

"Yes," he went on, "the world is becoming less picturesque in sartorial matters every day. Especially is this so in regard to the men, who dress to-day like regiments of soldiers—all alike. There is, indeed, so little variety that the alteration of the position of a button or the addition of braid to a coat is regarded as quite a revolution in modern attire. Where are the days immortalised in Marcus Stone's beautiful pictures, when the beau's costume was as brilliant in colouring and as tasteful in variety and combination as that of the belle? The picturesque to-day is at a discount. You go to Venice and the gondoliers—ousted them—are wearing hideous bowler hats. Naples, Paris, and many another place once the home of the beautiful and varied in costume, have also degenerated. Peasantry and aristocracy have joined in the race after the dull and monotonous and it is only in the wild and uncivilised parts of the world that the real sartorial picturesqueness so dear to our hearts is to be found." A similar lament was made by Mr. Gus Elen, whose portrayals of the latter-day cockney are unrivalled. "Pearlies," he said "don't perhaps appeal to the West End, but they gave a little brightness to the dull monotony of the East. You seldom see them nowadays, though, except on the stage, where, of course, they are exaggerated a bit."

THE FREAKS OF A WILD MAN.

LOVE of scientific research, combined with a desire to see a real savage in his l air, induced a young mechanic named Thomas Alfred Potts to separate himself from a penny and enter a side-show in Bolingbroke Market, Battersea, on Tuesday, the 12th April. When Potts stepped inside the showman pointed to a black man, who was crouching in the corner of an iron cage, dressed in about half a ton of ship's chains. "There he is, sir," said he, "look at him carefully. Koff-Koff, the last of the wild Ojigajag Indians from South Africa"—or words to that effect. The savage then shook his chains, glared wildly at Potts, and bared his white teeth.

By this time several more people had entered the place, and the showman felt that it was about time to do something strenuous. Accordingly he entered the cage and went through a sham struggle with the wild man, who hurled him speedily on to the sawdust floor. All this time Potts never took his eyes off the savage. The latter seemed to appreciate the interest he had aroused in the bosom of the young mechanic, and gave him in return what is technically termed at Clapton the "steadfast gaze." Suddenly, it is alleged, Koff-Koff, the wild man, jumped out of the cage and ran amok among the startled audience. When he reached Potts he seized him round the neck, after the playful manner of the Ojigajag tribe. Being unaware of the customs of wild men, Potts expressed vigorous surprise. The show man made them break away, and then, according to the unhappy Potts, the wild man bit him over the head with his chains and he fell senseless on the floor.

Policeman 159V entered from the prompt side and arrested the wild man and his keeper, while Potts was conveyed to the hospital to have his wounds stitched up. When brought before the magistrate at the South-Western Police Court yesterday the "savage" who gave his name as John Brown, in perfect English, admitted that he had been a performing "wild man" for several years, and denied having left his cage or striking Potts. In this he was corroborated by the showman, Jesse William Pouting. After listening to the evidence of the constable as to complainant's injuries the magistrate suggested that Potts should be compensated, and the case was adjourned for this purpose.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for the week ending 25th March 1903.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 25th April 1902—G I P R system...	1,94,977	9,06,415	11,093	11,12,515
I M R do ...	52,743	1,43,309	3,485	1,99,537
Total ...	2,47,720	10,49,754	14,578	13,12,052
Actuals for corresponding week ending 25th April 1901—G I P R system...	2,19,750	7,42,082	3,222	9,65,034
I M R do ...	57,354	2,14,214	524	2,72,092
Total ...	2,77,104	9,56,276	3,746	12,37,126
Increase or Decrease... {G I P R	— 24,773	+1,64,333	+ 7,871	+ 1,47,481
{I M R...	— 4,611	— 70,905	+ 2,961	— 72,555

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 18th April, 1903, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,18,000	2,70,000	4,000	3,92,000
Or per mile of Railway	256	585	9	850
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	15,56,920	32,40,985	51,421	48,52 326
Total for 16 weeks...	16,74,920	35,10,985	58,421	52,44,326
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	95,647	2,28,603	1,657	3,35,907
Per mile of Ry. do.	207	518	4	729
Total to corresponding date do.	16,63,014	34,33,584	45,606	51,97,204

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 5,693
Do. to date ..... ,, 47,122

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 18th April, 1903, on 17·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	300	400	...	700
Or per mile of Railway	15	23	...	41
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	4,917	3,511	19	8,497
Total for 16 weeks...	5,217	3,931	19	9,197
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	413	452	..	865
Per mile of Ry. do.	24	26	...	50
Total to corresponding date do.	6,789	5,665	47	12,501

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 165
Decrease to date ..... ,, 3,304

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 18th April, 1903, on 1,643·19 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,35,000	3,00,000	7,000	4,42,000
Or per mile of Railway	82	183	4	269
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	19,99,338	46,35,703	85,770	67,21,811
Total for 16 weeks...	21,34,338	49,35,703	93,770	71,63,811
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,29,871	3,38,409	4,470	5,22 630
Per mile of Ry. do.	79	2·6	3	318
Total to corresponding date do. ...	20,23,397	64,59,935	81,7 0	85,64,972

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 8,

PURELY PERSONAL

THERE is general regret inside the House of Commons says M. A. P. at the fate which has overcome Mr. Hayes Fisher. It is really something like a tragedy. Mr. Fisher is one of the men who have devoted all their time, all their energy, all their hopes to politics. He has served a long apprenticeship to his work, and has been an effective and energetic electioneerer for his party; has served in the office of Whip—one of the most laborious and thankless in any Government; had just attained to the Secretsryship to the Treasury—a most important office, which is on the very threshold of the Cabinet. Thus after long years of work he was at last within sight of the goal of his ambition, when there comes upon his whole life this bolt from the blue, and for the moment, at least, his political career is ruined.

The facts of the case seem very simple. A gentleman called Hoffman vented what is called the telescriptor a machine for the purpose of sending messages over telegraph wires so that they appear in the handwriting of the sender when received. Like many inventors, Mr. Hoffman had not capital to bring reward for his invention, and he applied to Mr. Roger Wallace, a gentleman well known both in the world of science as well in that of the law courts. Mr. Wallace in return for the money he was willing to put into the undertaking, got a certain number of shares. In turn he gave a certain number of these shares for a portion of the necessary capital to Sir J. Lawrence and Mr. Hayes Fisher. The whole business was done as the work of a private syndicate; that is to say, no application was made to the public for money; simply these three gentlemen, with Mr. Hoffman, were interested in the inventin, and were to divide between them the results. I am unable to see any moral wrong-doing in any such proceeding, and the cheers with which the testimonies to Mr. Hayes Fisher from Mr. Balfour, from C. B. and from Mr. Blake, were received, show that this is the opinion of the House of Commons at large.

The complication that arose was due to the fact that an institution to which Mr. Hoffman had pledged his shares disposed of some of them; that these shares have since gone down in value; and that thus the company, which was meant to be private, had really become a public company. This is an eventuality which Mr. Hayes Fisher might well have considered impossible; and in any case, it was done without his knowledge; it is thus that he has to pay the heavy penalty for acts which are not his own. I think he would be a very poor creature who would not feel the deepest sympathy with the strongest political opponent who had got into such trouble so innocently.

It is feared however that Mr. Hayes Fisher had no choice but to resign under the cricumstances. In politics every man must consider the interests of his party above his own; and there is no doubt that if Mr. Hayes Fisher had remained in office some criticism would have been passed upon his Goverument; and, in that way, he would have been aweakness instead of a strength to his political friends. This is not [aposition which any party man of strict integrity would ever take up. It is one of the penalties of political life that you cease to be simply yourself—a simple, private individual—you become the symbol of a cause which some millions of people love and some other millions of people hate; and thus it is that men who bear you political enmity or personal enmity, or some men who have no feeling towards you except so far as you are a pawn in a great game, are always ready to assail you if there be the smallest chance of doing so. Every human being that you associate with—nay every person whom you even touch with the hem of your garment as you pass them by in the promenade of life—nay, many people whom you do not even know—may become a part of your existence; may have your political life and fortunes at the mercy of their wrong-doing; though your share or even knowledge of their activities may be as little as if they and you lived on different planets.

For this reason, I think, there is much to be said for the motion which Mr. Swift McNeill brings forward every year in the House of Commons: the motion that every member of a Government should immediately give up all his directorships. Doubtless it is a severe penalty to ask a man to suffer simply because he is called upon to serve his country; and such a rule might very well exclude from office some very good business men. Indeed, there are many members of the House of Commons who could not afford to give up their directorships; and who, if the surrender of the posts were a necessary preliminary to office, would be compelled to decline entering into any Government. There is one notable example in our times, known to all old members of the House, of a man of exceptionally brilliant oratorical powers, who was never able to take Cabinet rank because he would have to give up his directorships, and thereby deprive himself of his chief source of income. It must always be remembered that political office is very uncertain; it may last for years, it may last for only a few months; and for that reason men shrink from giving up chairmanships of banks or other directorships which they can retain all their lives.

But, after all, an office in a Government is so high and worthy a prize in the struggle of life that men ought to be prepared to make some sacrifices to to obtain it. And it would be quite fatal to the position of the House of Commons if the public were ever justified—or even thought they were justified—in looking with suspicion on the personal and pecuniary integrity of its leaders. Moreover, the whole principle is rotten that a man is entitled to become a director of a public company for the simple reason that he is a member of Parliament. Politics do not fit a man for private business; they rather unfit him. Once, indeed, a man becomes a really serious politician, he is incapable of doing anything else thoroughly well. Politics are so absorbing; they give a man such habits of thought and of action that it may be said of all politics as was once said of revolution: it devours its own children. Besides, it has always seemed to me a somewhat unworthy use of the position that has been given to a man by the people of his constituency to turn it into a means of earning fees as an ornamental director.

There is only one safe rule for the politician to adopt with regard to businessgenerally, and that is to abandon it before he enters politics, and never to touch it again. This applies even to speculation; for to speculate with success a man ought to be at the end of a telephone and in the thick of the City and its affairs, all day long. The golden moment for making profit often lasts for only a few days; sometimes for only a few hours, it may be even for only a few minutes; and the poor politician, when he ought to be taking advantage of that golden moment, is engaged in making a speech or attending a committee, or voting for his party. The tragic fate of Mr. Hayes Fisher is a reminder to the world of the perils of the politician's life; and as such it may serve a useful end in ripening opinion upon the vexed relations between politics and finance. But all the same, I am very sorry that so good a fellow should be so cruelly sacrificed.

The romantic and adventurous career of Lord Lyveden is recalled by his project, in conjunction with Mr. Comming Macdona for a visit of members of both Houses of Parliament to Canada in the autumn recess. Soldier, sailor steward, purser, actor, nurseryman—Lord Lyveden's volatile temperament has made him all these in turn. He was a son of the Rev. the Hon. Courtnay John Vernon, and was intended for the Army. Failing to pass his examination, he enlisted in the Royal Artillery. But the restless spirit of adventure was on him, and after eight months' service he bought himself out.

In 1882 he joined Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft's Haymarket company, and appeared as Captain Sebright in "The Overland Route" Starting with a utility part he rose in two years to second lead; but suddenly he thought he would like to see America, and threw up his part. He made the journey as a saloon passenger, but when he reached the other side his ready money amounted to about £4. His pride of birth did not prevent him from taking the first work that turned up. He found a berth in the Bowery as a waiter in a cheap eating-house, and soon after turned nurseryman in North Carolina.

"Variety is the spice of life," and Lord Lyveden's existence has certainly been flavoured with plenty of it. He next figured as steward on board a vessel running from Wilmington, North Canada, to New York, but he tired of it after two years, and, his love of the stage again asserting itself, he travelled through the States with a "fit-up" company, Hoturning to England, he became associated with Frank Hill's Diplomacy Company, in which he played lead. Then he went into management on his own account, and for twelve months ran a theatrical company.

Marrying in 1890 he settled down at Stanwick, Higham Ferrers, where he planned and laid out some big nurseries with up-to-date appliances. He supplied the the wholesale trade, and among other things, he produced the "P.V." tomato, which gained a very considerable reputation. But the nurseries were a long distance from a good market, and after four years' experience, he gave them up. The venture was a failure, and a good sum of money was lost in it.

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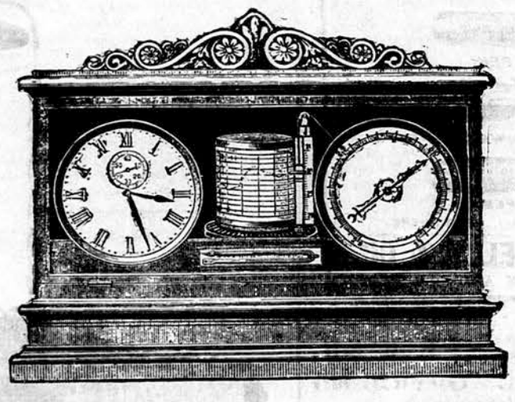

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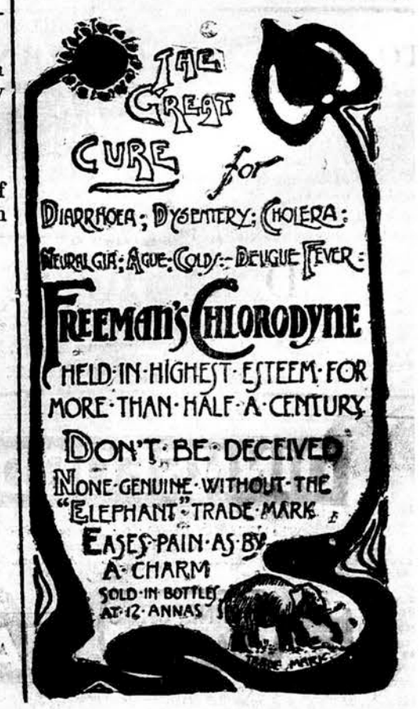
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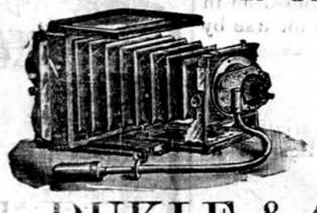

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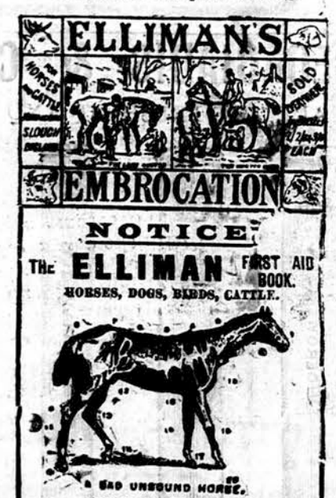

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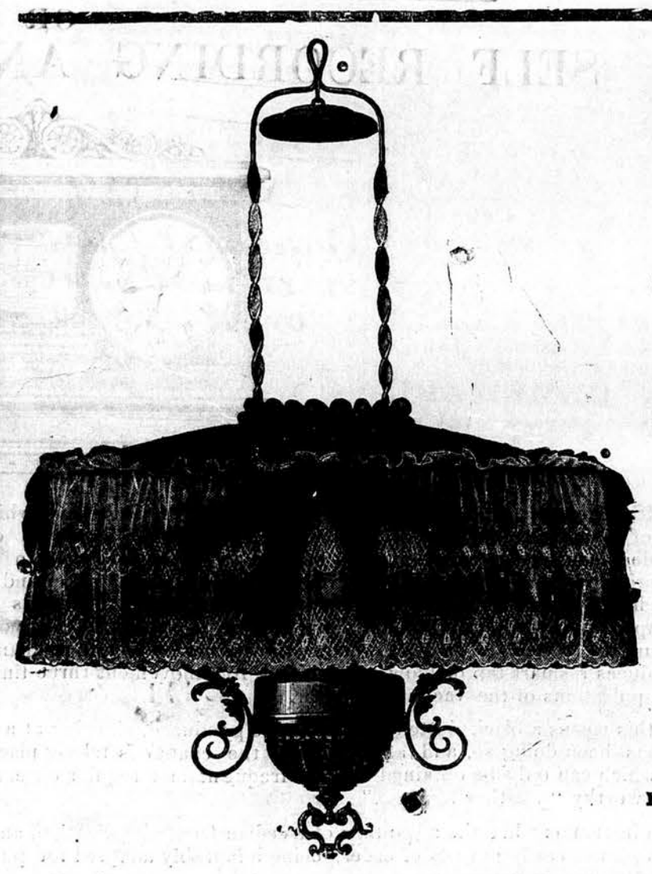

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